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[For The Post.]

SAINT CATHERINE'S RING.

A Legend.

BY MINNIE J. OWREY.

From the convent on the hill,
When the twilight cometh still,
An aged nun with patient face
Takes from out its sacred place
A small relic, quaint and old
In its treasured urn of gold.

'Tis a woman's shapely hand—
And the tales known o'er the land—
How long years ago there came,
With a warrior's mighty name,
Some great nobleman to claim,
The sweet child of humble race
Pure of heart and fair of face.

And she loved him well I ween,
And life seemed one fairy scene,
For to-morrow's light would greet
Her with many blessings sweet,
For it was her wedding day,
As she knelt that night to pray
Lo, there came a glorious gleam
The strange prelude to her dream.

As she lay in slumber deep,
A weird splendor filled her sleep,
And she saw the mother mild
With the Holy Christ, a child
At her breast; the vision came
In a halo's mystic frame.

"'Maiden," so the mother said,
"You must live on earth unwed
From your finger take a ring,
Love's frail worthless offering,
On the morrow enter in
At the convent free from sin,
Take this ring a token given
That you live a bride of Heaven—"
And the infant Christ's own hand
On her finger put the band.

On the morrow fair of face
Robed in bridal robes of lace
Stood the maid, and calmly told
All her dream. Of purest gold
Was the ring the Lord had given
And she said, "a bride of Heaven
Surely I to-day shall be,"
And they marvelled much that she
Took no thought of wealth or fame,
Though earth love rebellions came.

So she entered in that day,
Left the world with promise gay,
On her hand still glittering
Was the sacred golden ring.
Years rolled on, and each one brought
More of peace to bless her lot.

When she died, they placed her hand
As a relic still to hold
Her faith sacred through the land,
On it gleamed the ring of gold,
Which the Lord to her had given
When he crowned a bride of Heaven.

DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.

Extract from Prince Metternich's Memoirs.

Nine hours of Macchiavellirn Fencing.

Prince Metternich's posthumous memoirs from 1773 to 1785, published by his son, Prince Richard Winneburgh, were to have made their appearance on the 4th or 5th inst., in three languages, in London, Paris and Vienna simultaneously. There has been delay in the appearance of the work, however, caused by the fact that the English translation is not quite ready. The memoirs were written partly in French and partly in German, so that the task of rendering them from one of these languages into the other was a light one when compared with that of preparing an entirely new volume. The conditions are that the publications shall be simultaneous. The French publishers are obliged to wait untill their English colleagues can produce their edition. The memoirs will doubtless create considerable sensation. In deference to special testamentary disposition made by the Prince, a period of twenty-five years was to elapse after his death before they should be given to the world, when they were to be edited by competent persons and printed. The memoirs are said to contain "political revelations and personal *ana* of extraordinary value to the historian and of lively interest to the public of every European country." One of the most interesting episodes recounted in the memoirs is doubtless Metternich's own account of the momentous interview which took place between himself and Napoleon I, at Dresden, on the 26th of June, 1813. The Prince, on the part of Austria, offered a mediation with a view of closing the war, but meanwhile was conducting the negotiations which led to the quadruple alliance, and ultimately to Napoleon's defeat at Leipsic:

NAPOLEON IN THE SAXON CAPITAL.

On June 25 I arrived at Dresden, and alighted at the house of Count Bubna. Napoleon arrived at the Saxon capital a few hours later than myself and summoned me to his quarters for the following day. He was staying at a villa in the Marcolini Gardens, upon the Elsterwiese, for he did not venture to take up his abode in the city itself, and more than 20,000 of his troops were crammed into the Friederick suburb for his protection. Napoleon's position towards his army, as well as towards the French people, was at that time a very critical one. The whole nation was split up in two parties; the one consisting of the "Men of the Revolution," comprising a host of persons whose destiny was bound up with the endurance of the empire, and the other comprehending all the adherexts of the royral Bourbons. The former were groaning over the hazardous situation into which Napoleon's devouring ambition had brought their interests; the later did not as yet dare to raise their heads, but were awaiting with impatience the results of the coming campaign, for which the nation was even then making gigantic preparations. The French army itself yearned for peace. Its generals, without exception, felt but little confidence as to the results of a struggle which would become more than unequal as soon as fresh allies should join the Russians and Prussians. The governments of the Rhenish Federation experienced great difficulty in restraining the detestation of Napoleon animating the German people; their own attitude towards him was a doubtful one, which caused Europe to watch that of Austria with all the more eagerness and anxiety. Under these circumstances the appearance of the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Napoleon's headquarters could not but be regarded by the leaders of the French army as an event the consequence of which would prove conclusive. It would be difficult for me to convey in words an idea of the miserably careworn expression which I observed in the faces of the courtiers and generals, all glittering with gold, though they were, who crowded the Emperor's antechambers as I passed through them. The Prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) whispered to me, "Do not forget that Europe asks for peace—above all, France, which will not hear of anything but peace!" I made no reply, but entered the Emperor's private room. Napoleon was awaiting me, standing, his sword at his side, his cocked hat under his arm. He approached me with obviously affected calm, and inquired after the health of my Emperor. Soon, however, his countenance darkened, and, standing opposite to me, he exclaimed, "So you will have war? Very well, then; you shall have it! I annihilated the Prussian army at Lutzen, I defeated the Russians at Bautzen, now you want to have your turn. I give you rendezvous at Vienna. Human beings are really incorrigible; nothing will induce them to take lessons from experience. Thrice have I replaced the Emperor Francis upon his throne; I have promised him to remain at peace with him for the rest of my life; I have even married his daughter. When I did so I said to myself. 'You are making a fool of yourself.' But it is true, and cannot be helped, although I now regret it."

GREEK MEETS GREEK.

From these introductory remarks I gathered that my position was even a stronger one than I had believed it to be. At that decisive moment I was enabled to regard myself as the representative of European society. Yes, I may now confess it—Napoleon then appeared to me small indeed. "War and peace," I replied, "are in Your Majesty's hands. My master, the Emperor, has duties to fulfil before which all other considerations must give place. Europe's future and your own are entirely dependent upon yourself. An abyss yawns between your wishes and that which Europe desires. The world asks for peace. To assure that peace you must withdraw within the limits that are compatible with general tranquility, or you must succumb in the otherwise inevitable struggle. To-day you can still conclude a peace; to-morrow will be, perhaps, too late for you to do so. The Emperor, my Sovereign, allows himself to be guided in his conduct solely by the voice of his conscience. Listen, Sire, now to yours!" "Well, but what is required of me?" rejoined Napoleon, hastily. "That I should dishonor myself? Never! I shall know how to die, if necessary, but not how to cede one inch of my territory Your monarchs who are born to throne can allow themselves to be beaten twenty times running, and then return to their capitals as if nothing had happened to them. I cannot, because I am only a porvenu of a soldier. My rule will not survive the day upon which I shall no longer be powerful and terrible. I made a great mistake in omitting to calculate what an army cost me—the finest ever seen by any. I can fight against mankind, but not against the elements. The cold has vanquished, has crushed me. In one single night I lost 30,000 horses, frozen to death. Indeed, I have lost all my honor and my consciousness of what I owe to a valiant people which, after these unheard of calamities, has given me new proofs of its devotion to me, of its conviction that I alone am fit to govern it. I have remedied the losses of last year. Look at my army. Consider the victories that I have just won. My troops shall parade before you."

NAPOLEON AND HIS GENERALS.

"And it is just the army," I interrupted, that wishes for peace." "No, not the army," rejoined Napoleon, eagerly, "but my generals. They desire peace. I have no generals worth speaking of left. The Moscow winter has demoralized them. I have seen the bravest among them crying like children. Physically and morally they are broken down. A fortnight ago I could have made peace. Now I can do no more. I have won two battles, and I will not make peace." I observed, "From all that Your Majesty has said to me I gather afresh that any understanding between Your Majesty and Europe is impossible. The peaces you have concluded have never yet been anything more than temporary truces. The moment has arrived at which Europe and yourself must cast down your gauntlets at one another's feet and respectively pick them up. In the struggle that will ensue, believe me, Europe will not succumb." Do you imagine, then, that you can overthrow me by a coalition?" rejoined Napoleon. "How many are you, your allies—four, five, six, twenty? The greater your number the more I shall be at my ease. I accept your challenge! But I can assure you," he continued, with a forced smile, 'that we shall see one another again in Vienna next October. By that time you will see what will have become of your good friends, the Russians and Prussians. Do you, perhaps, count upon Germany? Just recall 1809 to your mind. My soldiers will suffice me to keep the German populations in hand, and for the fidelity of the German Princes I am guaranteed by their fear of you. If you will only declare yourselves neutral and observe neutrality I will commence negotiations in Prague. Will you have an armed neutrality? So be it. Station 300,000 men in Bohemia and let your Emperor give me his word not to declare war against me before the negotiations shall have terminated. That will be enough for me."

SPIES IN DIPLOMACY.

"The Emperor," I replied, "has offered his mediation, not his neutrality, to the Powers. Russia and Prussia have accepted his mediation. You must now—this very day—declare what you mean to do. Either you will accept my proposition, and we will settle a term for the duration of the negotiations, or you will reject it, and my master, the Emperor, will then consider himself at liberty as far as his further decisions are concerned. The situation is urgent upon us. The army must have food to eat. In a few days we shall have 250,000 men in Bohemia. They can stop there for a few weeks, but not for months!" Here Napoleon again interrupted me, to break off into a long digression respecting the possible strength of our army. According to his calculations we could not, at the very most, get together more than 75,000 men in Bohemia. He based his deductions upon the normal numbers of the empire's population, upon his estimate of our losses in the late wars, and upon our system of recruitment. I betrayed considerable surprise at the incorrectness of his assumption, and told him that he could very easily procure more accurate information. "I myself," I observed, "will be bound to furnish your Majesty with a complete list of your battalions. Can it be that Your Majesty is less correctly informed respecting the strength of the Austrain army?" "I am quite well informed," replied Napoleon. "I possess most exhaustive reports upon your combatant strength, and am perfectly sure that I have not been deceived as regards the *chiffre* of your effective forces. M. de Narbonne has sept out a host of spies, and his reports extend in detail even to the drummers of your army. My headquarters staff has been no less active; and I know best what reliance is to be placed upon my information. My calculations are based upon mathematical propositions; therefore they are sure. After all, nobody has got more than he can have!"

SACRIFICING HUMAN LIFE.

He then took me into his study and showed me the muster rolls of our army, just as he received them daily. He went over them with extreme carefulness, regiment by regiment. Over this question alone we disputed for more than an hour. When we returned into his reception room he said nothing more about the political issues at stake; and I might have fancied that he wished to distract my attention from the purpose of my mission had I not known by experience how great an adept he was in these well calculated roundabout ways. He talked about his operations in Russia, and was extremely diffuse anent what had happened after his last return to France. Every word he said made it more and more clear to me that his exclusive object was to convince me that his reverses in 1812 were entirely attributable to the winter season, and that his prestige in France had never been greater than in consequence of those very events. After listening to him for half an hour I interrupted him with the remark that "his own words afforded me a striking proof of the necessity that he should bring all these variations of luck and all luck to a full stop. "Fate may betray you," I observed, "as she did in 1812. As a rule armies constitute only a small percentage of the population, but you are calling a whole people to arms. Have not you already, in assembling your army of to-day, swept away, so to speak, a whole generation? I have seen your soldiers; they are mere children. Your Majesty is convinced that you are indispensable to the French nation; but is not the nation also necessary to you? And when this army of feeble striplings shall have been sacrificed what will you do then?" At these words Napoleon allowed himself to be overcome by rage. He turned deadly pale, and his features worked convulsively. "You are no soldier," he exclaimed, fiercely, "and you do not understand what goes on in a soldier's soul. I have been reared on battlefields, and such a man as I am makes no account of a million men's lives!" He used a much stronger expression than this, and as he spoke, or rather screamed these words he flung his hat, which he had hitherto kept in his hand, into a corner of the room. I did not stir, but leaned upon a console between the two windows, and said, with deep emotion. "Why do you apply to me? Why do you make such a declaration to me between four walls? Let us open the doors, and may your words resound from one end of France to the other! It is not the cause which I represent that will lose thereby." Mastering his passion he replied, in a more moderate tone of voice. "The French cannot complain of me. In order to spare them I have sacrificed my Germans and Poles. During the Russian campaign I lost 300,000 men, but only 30,000 of them were Frenchmen."

THE MARRIAGE A MISTAKE.

"You forget, Sire, that you are speaking to a German!" Upon this Napoleon began to walk up and down the room with me. As he turned for the second time, he picked up his hat. Then he began again about his marriage. "Yes, yes!" he said, "I committed an enormous piece of folly when I took an Austrian Archduchess to wife." "If your Majesty wish to know my opinion in the matter," I replied, "I will openly admit that Napoleon the Conqueror did certainly make a mistake upon that occasion." "And so the Emperor Francis wants to dethrone his daughter?" "The Emperor knows nothing but his duty, and that he will fulfill. Whatever may be his daughter's lot the Emperor is, *avant tout*, a monarch, and the welfare of his peoples will ever occupy the first place in his program of action." "Yes," interrupted Napoleon, "that does not surprise me. It only confirms me in my opinion that I have been guilty of an unpardonable error. By my espousal of an Archduchess I purposed connecting the present with the past—Gothic prejudices with the institutions of my country. I deceived myself, and feel to-day the whole weight of my delusion. It will perhaps cost me my throne; but I will bury the world under its debris!

By this time our conversation had lasted till half past eight P. M. It was already quite dark. Nobody had dared to intrude upon us. Our animated discussion had not suffered one minute's pause. Six several times my words had conveyed the full significance of a declaration at war. I cannot even here repeat all that Napoleon said to me during the long interview. When he dismissed me his tone of voice had become soft and mild; but I could no longer distinguish his features. He conducted me to the door of the ante-chamber, and taking hold of the handle, said. "It is to be hoped that we shall meet again." "I am at your command, Sire," I replied; "but I have lost all hope of achieving the object of my mission." "Well, then," he answered, tapping me on the shoulder, "do you know what will happen? You will not declare war against me!" "You are lost, Sire!" I exclaimed aloud; "I suspected so when I came here; now, as I am leaving you, I am sure of it." In the ante-chambers I found the same generals waiting whom I had seen as I passed through on my arrival. They surrounded me, striving to gather from my face the impressions I was carrying away with me from this conference, which had lasted nearly nine hours. I kept my ordinary countenance, however, and I fancy that I did not in any way satisfy their curiosity. Berthier accompanied me to my carriage. When nobody could hear what we said, he asked me "if I had been satisfied with the Emperor?" "Oh, yes," I replied; "he has made nothing but satisfactory declarations to me. It is all over with him."

I subsequently heard that Napoleon that same evening, as he was retiring to his bedroom, said to his attendants, "I have had a long conversation with M. de Metterwich. He held his own stoutly enough. Thirteen times I hurled defiance at him; thirteen times he accepted my challenge; but the gauntlet will, after all, remain in my hand!" I have every reason to believe that nobody then present was greatly edified by this utterance. Napoleon's most devoted courtiers were already beginning to doubt the infallibility of their master. His star had commenced to wane in their eyes as well as in those of Europe!

Uses of Paper.

[From the London Globe, November 21.]

A complete list of articles made of paper would be a very curious one, and almost every day it becomes more so. Among other things exhibited last year at the Berlin exhibition were paper buckets, "bronzes," urns, asphalt roofing, water-cans, carpets, shirts, whole suits of clothes, jewelry, materials for garden walks, window curtains, lanterns and pocket handkerchiefs. The most striking of the many objects exhibited in this material was perhaps a fire-stove with a cheerful fire burning in it. We have from time to time noted the announcements of newly invented railway carriages and carriage wheels, chimney pots, flour barrels, cottage walls, roofing tiles, and bricks and dies for stamping, all made of paper. A material capable of so many uses, so very diversified in character, is obviously destined to play a very important part in our manufacturing future. Articles of this kind, which have just now perhaps the greatest interest, and which are among the latest novelties in this way, are paper "blankets." Attention has frequently been called to the value of ordinary sheets of paper as a substitute for bed-clothes, or, at least, as an addition to bed-clothes. The idea seems to have suggested the fabrication of "blankets" from this cheap material, and if all that is said of them is true, they ought to be extensively used. For the extremely indigent they should be a great boon, and it is in their favor, perhaps, that they cannot, of course, be so durable as ordinary woolen or cotton goods. The bedding of many of the poor cannot but be productive of much sickness and disease, and a very cheap material that will last only a comparatively short time must be better than durable articles that are rarely or never washed. The value of an introduction of this kind for charitable purposes just at the commencement of what may possibly prove another long winter, may be considered to take these new blankets rather out of the ordinary list of goods on the market, and to justify a special reference to them.

Hostesses and Their Ways.

[From the Washington Star.]

A few of the salient points which distinguish the perfect or charming hostess, are, perhaps, foremost, a certain felicity of putting each individual guest at his ease, conveying that the welcome she accords to him is a personal, if not an especial one. Simultaneously with these agreeable impressions is conveyed a sense of the hostess's genial qualities; her charm of manner, her smiling serenity, here unruffled demeanor, her graciousness and her courteous bearing evincing so plainly that she is entirely mistress of the situation, which qualities insensibly react upon the guests and evoke a corresponding desire to please on their part. Her tact, aplome and readiness of resource are such that she is equal to any emergency; while the most awkard of contretemps, which not unfrequently occur in society—such as the wrong people arriving at the wrong moment or the same moment—is carried off by her in so skillful and successful a manner that the awkwardness of the meeting is scarcely so much as perceived. The perfect hostess has another advantage, on which rests in a measure the ground work of the foregoing charm—a readiness of speech, a faculty of saying the right thing at the right moment and to the right person, and of indentifying herself, so to speak, with the susceptibilities of each of her guests, never attempting to please one guest over the head of another, making the one feel small and neglected, while she is laying herself out to please another, and is never at a loss for a judicious remark to be addressed to even the most insignificant of her guests, but is a queen of the art of society small talk.

A New York Scandal.

[From the New York Postal Card.]

A scandal has transpired at the Union Club. The matter has been "kept quiet," but the details have leaked out at last; they illustrate a phase of club life, and suggest possibilities. It appears that a married man, a prominent merchant, is a member of the Union Club in good standing. He has borne an excellent character for business probity, and for moral purity. His wife is a lady well-known in social circles, and is the mother of a large family, among the members of which is a young and beautiful blonde, one of the belles of New York society. Recently the merchant excited the suspicions of his wife, and one afternoon the lady herself called at the club and received from one of the attendants, a new man, not "posted" in club service, several letters addressed to her husband. These letters, when opened and read by the wife, afforded the most convincing proof of the husband's infidelity. A divorce suit is now on the tapis. The point presented in this matter of the inviolability of letters sent to one's club address is exciting great attention in fashionable circles. The servant who allowed the wife to take the letters addressed to her husband has been dismissed from the service of the club, but numerous married men, members of the Union and other clubs, are beginning to be alarmed about their correspondence. The ladies in society, as a rule, sanction the course pursued by the injured wife.

GOVERNOR CORNELL, of New York, is to have an "official" gold pen made from Egyptian coin said to be 4,000 years old.

IN MEMORIAM.

I

I wage not any feud with Death
For changes wrought on form and face;
No lower life that earth's embrace
May breed with him, can fright my faith.

II

Eternal process moving on,
From state to state the spirit walks,
And those are but the shattered stalks
Or ruined chrysalis of one.

III

Nor blame I Death because he bare
The rose of virtue out of earth.
I know transplated human worth
Will bloom to profit otherwhere.

IV

For this alone on Death I wreak
The wrath that garners in my heart,
He put our lives so far apart
We cannot hear each other speak.

—*Tennyson.*

A MORMON WEDDING FEAST.

How A Woman's Heart Rebelled Against the Dogma of the Church.

[Sacramento Union.]

Some months since Mr. R. brought the beautiful Miss Finnell home to be our neighbor—a plural Mrs. R. To my surprise I was the recipient of an invitation to attend the supper given in celebration of this event. Mrs. R. (the first) received me kindly, for away down deep in her life this woman and I have qualities in kinship. We sat down to supper at six o'clock. Mr. R. and his first wife sat at opposite ends of the table. The new Mrs. R. sat by "Sister Julia." I had the post of honor at the right of the bridegroom. This new kind of Benedict wore an almost sheepish air and was ill at ease throughout. It dawned on me at last that my presence on such an occasion was a reproach to me. I was more than ashamed of my own stupidity in yielding to what appeared so plainly as a most vulgar curiosity. In such a mood it was of course difficult to be amiable, and as the best substitute for that amiability due from a guest at a marriage feast, I tried to be witty. Suffice it to say, we succeeded in stinging each other like a nest of angry hornets, and nothing but our good breeding prevented an open quarrel. We animals fed at that supper with something of the snappishness attributable to feasting wolves. That agonizing supper over we stood round the bright fire in the cosey little sitting-room. Mr. R. had planned to take his bride to the theatre, and so preparations in the way of gloves, cloaks and bonnets began. The late Miss Finnell, was soon toileted for the opera in most fashionable attire. Mrs. R.—my old friend—stood half reclining against the piano. We had been silent for a moment, and to relieve the embarrassment taking possession of us, I said: "Mrs. R., it almost makes one wish to be a bride again." Mrs. R. laughed accommodatingly. Just then Mr. R. placed his arm gently around the slender waist of his new bride, folding her handsome opera-cloak close to her form and drew her towards him. She responded to this caress by a tender upward glance of her beautiful eyes. Then I looked towards my friend, to find her face pallid as death, while a look of agonizing endurance, mingled with devilish malignity, almost froze my blood. I had said aloud in actual surprise before turning towards her, "As I live, he actually loves this girl." Mrs. R.'s look met mine squarely. That face told me all. No lies now, with ready lips, at the bidding of fealty to religion. That agonized, refined, sensitive face proclaimed the system damned. A woman's natural love rose grandly in the awful denunciation of those fierce eyes. A great throb of pity filled my own woman's heart. I saw all the torture and the noble rage of self-restraint. I stepped towards her, as if to hold her in pity to my heart. My Mormon lady friend took me by the arm with almost rude force, and whispered warningly, "Mrs. Castine, for God's sake remember where you are." I did remember and, discomfited, returned to my place near the mantel. Amid this little flurry the bridal party took their departure. We women were a silent party at first. Mrs. R. still stood leaning on the piano with her look bent on me almost resentfully. "You don't think yourself called upon to pity me, Mrs. Castine?" she said, with an almost quarrelsome tone.

"I do pity you, Mrs. R., and I have a right to."

"You think I am jealous of my new sister, then?"

"Mrs. R., we are both proud women. We only need to look into our own hearts to learn what a real woman must feel under the ordeal through which you are passing."

"I am not jealous; Mrs. Castine. Not only not jealous, but happy in this new love of my husband. Our faith teaches us to love these sisters in marriage as our own flesh. This marriage is not an estrangement of my husband's love as it would be in an unsanctified Gentile, but a remarriage to myself. In this marriage I live over again my own espousal, my own bridal, and renew again the first sweets of married love."

We were all decidedly uncomfortable, and our two lady companions took their leave together. But my impulse of pity had not been lost, and without a word having been spoken between us after our friends retired she sank into a chair and covering her face with her hands cried out in bitterness, "Oh! Mrs. Castine, I am most wretched. Between me and any celestial lights, or any glory or peace or consolation in this life or in the world to come there stands that woman. Between me and all the light of my religion stands that woman. This girl's face is hateful to me; that my husband should love one for her mere beauty alone! My imagination cannot be held back from all the soul-torturing, crucifying things which follow in the train of this marriage. The box at the theatre holds to-night a man and wife—not more. There are the gentle pressure of hands, glances of loving eyes, the blending of lines into one destiny in this life, the first exquisite rapture of honeymoon, which cheats itself with the delusion that a capital stock of love has been laid in sufficient to draw upon for life. Beyond these rise, in spite of all pretense of spirituality, the bridal bed, the cradle, the child, in whose veins there can be the commingling life-current of but one father and one mother. All these things one man can have only with one woman in marriage, No, Mrs. Castine; marriage to one woman unmarries a man to all other women, or there is no marriage." There was no answer; I offered none, but kissing her cold forehead I left her alone with her desolate sorrow.

TILDEN A NECESSITY.

He May Not Want the Nomination, But Must Take It.

Montgomery Blair on Pending and Impending Political Questions.

[The annexed is the concluding part of a letter from Hon. Montgomery Blair, to the Editor of THE POST, on the necessity of Tilden's nomination by the Democracy of the Union.]:

"WASHINGTON, December 27, 1879.—* * * As respects the "main question," by which you mean, I suppose, what Tilden will do about the Presidential nomination, I am unable to answer. He will, I have no doubt, leave it to the Convention to decide, preserving not only a declared, but an actual neutrality himself.

"When I saw him, in August last, he let fall some expressions, which gave me to understand that his personal inclinations were to retire from the contest. I told him he could not do so consistently with his duty. He made no response.

"It is preposterous to suppose Mr. Tilden wants to continue in the fight if he can get out of it honorably. But I do not see how he can retire without slaughtering the party. All the friends of other candidates will of course laugh at the idea of any man, but their own being, necessary to the party, and the first impression no doubt of people generally would be that no man is necessary. I assume that the case is exceptional where any man is so. But I think in my letter, published in the New York *Sun* of the 9th inst., I showed that Lincoln's assassination made a revolution and that the Radicals, who got power by it, had made a long stride towards Imperialism by the abolition of the State Constitutions, and the establishment of negro suffrage which they had thus been enabled to accomplish.

"We know that the *political* assassination of Tilden, which the Southern leaders and their Northern allies are co-operating to accomplish, will give Grant a life term in the Presidency and go far towards the final overthrow of free institutions in America. Circumstances have made Tilden the representative man of the right of the people to elect their President and of the National Democracy, as well as the antagonist of sectionalism and its attendant and inseparable corruption, which was sapping the foundations of the Government.

"To allow the sectionalists and corruptionists to put him down and put in another will be a compromise with the sectionalists and corruptionists, and however pure the individual nominated, the transaction certainly would taint and destroy him. I therefore assumed that Tilden was as necessary now to withstand the sectionalism and corruption which was building the throne of Imperalism, as Lincoln was in 1865, to withstand the laying of its foundations.

"The New York *Sun* has done and is doing the country invaluable service by its bold arraignment of the great fraud and by its war on the life tenure principle involved in the Third Term movement. But I think it make a great mistake in not now recognizing the fact that the Republican party is already committed to it and urging the Democratic party and all opposed to Imperialism to rally around the man whom circumstances have made the representative man of the right of the people to elect their President, instead of the military power, and corrupt Returning Boards, constituted and upheld by that power.

"The politicians in Washington, by whose talk the Washington correspondent of the *Sun* is misleading the readers of that able journal to opposition that there is or will be any effective supporters in the Republican party, are very small fry. They are themselves but the under servants of the great corporations and other privileged classes, which control the party, and it is like talking to the waiters in some great hotel, instead of the proprietors, to put forth the talk of the attorneys of the money power in Washinton as an exposition of its purposes. So far from giving out correctly their purposes they have invariably misled the public mind at every stage of its usurpations. Even Thaddeus Stevens denied roundly in 1866 that Congress had any purpose to establish negro suffrage in the Southern States, and the National Republican Convention declared solemnly in 1868 that no purpose was intended of extending it to the loyal States.

"Nor do I think these declarations were falsely made by the individuals making them. They did not at the time know what would be required of them by the master power of their organization, to perpetuate that power. In foreseeing then, as I foresee now, the next step of the progressive corruption of the money power upon Constitutional Government, I reasoned upon its inevitable tendency and the necessity it was and is under, to go on.

"And Grant is as much the national representative of this progressive corruption as Tilden is the representative of the antagonist principle. Blaine and Sherman, so far from standing in Grant's way, have been and are every day advocating his nomination with all their might. Who thinks of either of them as the fit representative of the Strong Government which they have advocated on every stump in Maine and Ohio during the late election. It is to Grant, the man of the iron hand and the iron will, all eyes are turned, to go on with the suppression of popular government, which they advocate as the servants of the corrupt and corrupting power which cares only to perpetuate itself by fresh usurpation. Yours truly,

"MONTOMERY BLAIR."

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES has just lost by death her only child, a daughter.

WHY IS IT?

Masculine and Feminine Morality.

I could never understand the opposite system of weight and measure which have been established for gauging morality among men and among women. The strictest among us allow that a young man should sow his wild oats; but who ever admitted the same necessity in the case of girls? Who say that man should have his amusements—his clubs, cigars, horse races, flirtations, and liquorings; but supposing our women and girls come to us reeking of tobacco? Supposing they addicted themselves openly to taking nips of grog and absinthe when their spirits were low? Supposing they sat down to quiet rubbers of whist or *escarte*, gambling away their household money just to while off dull hours? We demand so much excellence of our women that the worst of them are still better than the average man. I have known some women who were social outcasts, and who, in point of heart, conduct and general moral rectitude, might have furnished stuff for the making of very upright gentlemen indeed. They have fallen once, it is true, but what a fearful penalty they had been made to pay for that one slip, while, by comparison, the kindred penalties of men are so slight. If a young man gets mixed up in some disgraceful entanglement, breaks a heart and throws a young girl upon the streets after having ruined her life, people say of him, compassionately, by and by: "He was so young when he did it, and now he has turned over a new leaf," but if an inexperienced girl, a mere child of sixteen or seventeen, comes to harm through a moment's weakness, born of too much love and over-confidence in her betrayer, who ever thinks of pleading her youth as an excuse? Who ever urges, seriously, that a girl has turned over a new leaf?"

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

What he Thought of Some American Notabilities.

It was my good fortune to be with the Prince of Wales party during their entire visit to the States, writes a contributor to the *Spirit of the Times*, and I was greatly interested in their expressions concerning the several dignitaries whom they met. The Duke of Newcastle said he was more impressed by Gov. Banks of Massachusetts than by any other. "Oh," said the Prince, "I liked Mayor Wood very much more." "Why?" asked the Duke. "Because," rejoined the laughing youth, "he didn't bore us with a long speech." Gov. Morgan and Mr. Sprague were the lowest on the scale of their esteem; Sprague, because of his absolute disregard of all the proprieties of life, and Morgan, because he made such a lamentable exhibition in the Capitol at Albany. I never saw a 12-year schoolboy more overcome or non plussed and disconcerted than this Republican Governor was by the presence of the youthful prince and his distinguished suite. It was positively painful. "What was the Governor's occupation?" asked one of the party. "A celebrated grocer," was the answer. "Well," rejoined the querist, "he couldn't be much grosser than he is at present, could he, now? Between President Buchanan and the Prince of Wales there grew a friendship which the old gentleman was fond of alluding to, and the prince was so touched by the fatherly kindness of the venerable magistrate that he asked a private opportunity to say good by, at which he pressed Mr. Buchanan to visit England, and afford him the privilege of returning the hospitality he enjoyed so much.

Lincoln After Bull Run.

[Spirit of the Times.]

What a genuine man Abraham Lincoln was. The day after the terrible Bull Run scare, I was in the camp of a German regiment from New York. General McDowell, in a foraging cap, his boots and clothes covered with mud, sat on his horse listening to a report from the Adjutant, when word was brought that the President and Mr. Seward were driving up in a carriage. In a few minutes they were there. I think Mr. Lincoln wore a stove-pipe hat, black clothes and black gloves, and Mr. Seward had on a light suit and broad brimmed hat. After talking some time with General McDowell, the two dignitaries left the carriage and strolled toward the men who were drawn up by companies in double rank. The President looked at them. They were dirty, soiled and stained. Without a word he took off his hat, placed it on the ground, and advanced to the end of the double ranks. To the man on his left, he gave his right hand, to him on the right his left, and so down the entire line he passed, hand over hand, shaking each heartily and saying: "God bless you, God bless you." Down the line he went, followed by Mr. Seward, who did as his leader did. Up the next line he came, his honest face aglow: "God bless you, God bless you," at every shake, and on and on until the last man in the regiment had been thanked and blessed! It was a little thing. Years later it would have been an absurdity. But it told the story of Abraham Lincoln's heart and purpose better than a volume of eulogy.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Dr. Howard Crosby said recently in one of his Yale lectures on preaching that the preacher has two errors to guard against in respect of manner in the pulpit—one involving the moral element of insincerity, and the other evidencing a want of control over his impulses. The former element he condemned as an imitation of the stage, and the stage and pulpit have nothing whatever in commou, notwithstanding the popular idea that they are run in the same mould. The stage has its object to amuse, and it has as its uniform method exaggeration; but the pulpit has as its object to instruct, and it has as its method the simplicity that becomes the delivery of truth. Young preachers who go to the stage for an example of manner or utterance are on the high road to ministerial ruin, although they may make a newspaper fame. The stage-actor is etymologically and classically the hypocrite, and has, so far as he is a stage-actor, no sympathy with the preacher and his solemn duties. He will teach the minister who goes to him for instruction poses, gestures, tones and grimaces that have no more to do with a minister's person than *Hamlet* or *Romeo* has to do with this theme.

Match-Making in the Pulpit.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Rev. Mr. Trumbower of West Hoboken, is in trouble. He obtained somehow the impression that Mrs. DuBois, a member of his congregation, had made up her mind that he should marry her daughter. This he firmly resolved not to do, and therefore a quarrel arose, with the result that the guileless young man stood up in his pulpit on Sunday and unburdened his soul to his congregation. The unpleasant part of the matter is that Mrs. DuBois now declares that she never dreamed of making such a match, and, that the young lady asserts that she "wouldn't marry him if he was made of gold." So it looks now as if the Rev. Mr. Trumbower had made a fool of himself and injured his chances of exercising extraordinary influence as a gospel messenger.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

NAMING FORT FAYETTE.

Doctor TONER of Washington city, is an indefatigable collector of American historical data, especially in regard to revolutionary and colonial matters. In a letter he writes us he says that he can never "lose my (his) interest in the history of Pittsburgh," and so sends this interesting newspaper clipping in regard to the christening of Fort Fayette which was located near the Allegeny river, between Hand and Wayne streets, on property still owned by the United States. These historic names of streets were wiped out a few years ago by a silly act of Councils, and the streets are now known, we believe, as Ninth and Tenth. Fayette street still perpetuates the locality, where the successor to Fort Pitt was laid out, but a wise Councilman some day will move to change this to commemorate the sharpness of some ward politician. Doctor TONER's extract is as follows:

[From the Norwich (Conn.) Packet of Thursday, June 7, 1792.]

PITTSBURGH, May 19.—The fort begun last winter at this place stands on the Allegheny river, within about 100 yards of the bank, on a beautiful rising ground about one quarter of a mile higher up than the old garrison of Fort Pitt. It is completely stockaded in, and one range of barracks built, a block house in one of the angles finished, and the remainder in forwardness. Captain Hughes of the Second United States regiment, commanded the fort which last Saturday, the 12th of May, was named Fort Fayette. The ceremonial was as follows: "About two o'clock, the American flag of fifteen stripes was hoisted on the staff of ninety-two feet in height. The company assembled, consisting of the principal gentlemen of the town, were invited to a cold collation, and a glass of wine. At the first toast two pieces of ordinance were discharged, old double fortified twelve pounders, brought to this place originally by the French, then acquired by the British, and from them by us. At these discharges the Fort received its name; then a treble discharge in honor of the President of the United States, and fifteen rounds for the fifteen States.

NEW ENGLAND GUSH.

Every year, in celebrating the landing of the Pilgrims, the lawyers and parsons who make a boast of their Puritan ancestry, devote their talking powers to praising the grandeur of New England men and policies, and by implication depreciating other sections, as having had little influence in founding our institution and in moulding and directing American progress. This has been nauseating to sensible and well informed people for a long time, and there have been many protests, but they don't stop the vain glorious Yankees. The world belongs to the saints and they are the saints. At the recent New England dinner in New York, there was the usual slopping over of egotism and soft-sawder for each other. The Puritans were well enough in their day. They did their duty according to the lights given them and left flighty gaseonading and other worldly vanities to their descendants. The claim that New England stands to the country in the relation of the head to the rest of the body is a later invention, and the New York *Herald*, commenting on the late festivities exposes its fallacy:

It is not true that New England has done the chief part in shaping our institutions and making our history. Among the highest names in our annals New England can claim but one—that of Franklin. But no great American was more free from the Puritan spirit than the naturally sceptical Franklin. He emancipated himself from Puritanism in boyhood and took an evident pleasure in telling, in his charming autobiography, the story of his asking his father to say grace over the barrel of pork instead of repeating the ceremony at each meal. Though born in Boston he emigrated from that city in early youth. The influences by which his character was formed did not come from the Puritans. He had a native largeness of mind which revolted against the narrowness of that sect, and intensely patriotic, his mode of thinking was cosmopolitan. With the exception of Franklin all our first-class men have been born out of New England—meaning by first class men those who have left a great mark on events.

The highest of our great names that of Washington—was born a Virginian. The Declaration of Independence expressed the general determination of the country, but it was drafted by Jefferson. The greatest event of our history, the formation of the federal constitution was not of New England origin. The minds which gave inspiration and impetus to that most important movement were supplied by New York and Virginia. In the framing and advocacy of the constitution New England has no names which can be ranked with those of Madison, Hamilton and Jay. The government was set in operation and its practical methods shaped by statesmen among whom New England had no distinguished representative. Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson and Madison were the controlling minds during the critical period when the new government was set in operation and tested. Chief Justice Marshall, the greatest of our jurists, laid the foundation stones and reared the structure of our federal jurisprudence. The vast additions to our territory, by which our country was expanded to imperial dimensions, were made by Jofferson against the resolute opposition of New England.

Descending to later periods, we find that the great names and the great things have not been of New England paternity. New England opposed the second war with Great Britain, which brought a great harvest of national renown, and opposed the war with Mexico, which enlarged our national area. Neither General Scott nor General Taylor, the heroes of the Mexican war, any more than General Jackson, the hero of the second war with England, were New Englanders. The New Englanders have been great schoolmasters, but not great men of affairs. The most illustrious names of our civil war tell the same story. President Lincoln was neither a Yankee nor a Puritan. The great generals of the recent war were not furnished by New England.

In other departments of exertion New England has been equally eclipsed. Who of her sons can be named with De Witt Clinton or Robert Fulton? She has given us great orators, but none who equalled Patrick Henry in native genius, and for spoken as distinguished from written eloquence Clay was esteemed by his contemporaries a more effective speaker than Webster. We have not space to pursue this line of illustration, but trust we have said enough to prove that the New England boasts are not supported by history.

GRANT MILLIONAIRE TALK.

We published on Thursday the reported conversation of SHARON of Nevada, which is not calculated to do GRANT any good, but the same opinions are nevertheless held by many other capitalists of the country, who do not talk treason so openly. Speaking of GRANT, SHARON says:

As President he would be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and when the Communistic tramps of the country raised mobs to tear up railroad tracks, and to sack cities on the sham cry of "bread or blood," he would not hesitate to turn loose upon them canister and grape. The wealth of the country has to bear the burdens of Government.

The masses are termed "paupers," and treated as herds of communistic tramps. If the wealth of the country has to bear the burdens of the Government, why the wealth of the country had better do the fighting instead of calling upon the "paupers and tramps" to shoulder the musket. But it is the masses—the working people—who bear the burthens of Government in every way, as well as their own. SHARON says further:

We need a stronger central government—the wealth of the country demands it; without capital and capitalists our Government would not be worth a fig; the capital of the country demands protection; its rights are as sacred as the rights of the paupers who are continually prating about the encroachment of capital and against centralization.

This is akin to the sentiment of Gen. SHERMAN who said the people of this country would be a mob without the standing army. We can tell Senator SHARON and all who think with him, that those who protest against the encroachment of capital and centralization are not paupers, but free born citizens with rights equally sacred as SHARON'S were he worth five hundred millions. What he does possess has been minted from the toil and sweat of poor men he now terms paupers. We no longer wonder why there are DENNIS KEARNEYS. He goes further:

Without bloodshed—and rivers of it—there will be no political change of administration, the moneyed interests of the county, for self preservation, must sustain the Republican party. The railroads, the manufacturers, the heavy importers, and all classes of business in which millions are invested, will maintain the supremacy of the Republican party. Democratic success would be bankruptcy to them. To avert fearful bloodshed, a strong central government should be established as soon as possible.

GRANT is the man who is expected to carry out this program. They know their man, and he knows them; they are his associates; he receives their hospitalities, travels at their expense and will be found obedient to their will. What a thrill of indignation would be sent through the land if any leading Southern man had made such a speech. It was such talk that produced the French revolution and swept Government and capital into the arms of anarchy. It would be well for idiots like the Nevada Senator and Bonanza King to profit by the example.

THE MAINE SITUATION.

The wildest of the warlike utterances in Maine have proceeded from the evangelical clergy. They have hammered their pulpits into splinters in bitter personal abuse of Gov. GARCELON and appeals for mob violence. These men as a rule are the poorest judges and the most bungling actors in times of great political excitement. They live in an atmosphere of emotion, and have not sufficient contact with affairs to give them caution and coolness. They are uncharitable and dogmatic, characterizing difference from their shallow and ill-formed opinions as criminal. We have extracts from a dozen Maine sermons before us, all of which breathe nothing but violence and fight, even denouncing those of more moderate views in the Republican ranks, as timid and cowardly. Heaven save the country that is ruled by these uncharitable and fanatical political priests. Old HANNIBAL HAMLIN and his followers have also got their passions up to the fighting point, and their speeches abound in such passionate declamation as was the rule at war meetings during the rebellion. BLAINE has kept himself in the back ground of late, endeavoring to repair the folly of his early utterances. The loose rein he gave to bravado about a resort to force, has given the Fusionists a decided advantage and he feels it. He is undoubtedly primarily responsible for all the excitement and the wordy rebellion, which may yet blossom into acts. In this blessed land any one who wants a fight can generally be accommodated, but it is not the noisy preachers, the excitable young politicians, or blatant editors who will do the fighting. Parties are about evenly balanced in Maine, and if there is any advantage in numbers it is with the Fusionists, who also comprise a greater share of the brawn and muscle. The bitterest class on that side are the thousands of Republicans who first revolted against the BLAINE-HAMLIN regime in 1878. There will be no lack of fighting material in either party should it come to blows. Of course every one with an ounce of brains or patriotism, will deplore violence and bloodshed; but if town meetings, mobs, and intimidation are permitted to coerce and set aside the forms of law, because they are inconvenient to a party out of power which invented and used these same forms of law when in power, there will be little in government worth fighting for.

For the most part the associated press dispatches from Maine have been of the most partizan and unreliable character. JIM BLAINE and his agents supervise every line of political news sent by the regular agents from the State, and it has been cooked up to order. There has been a change in this report within the last day or two, and the Governor and his friends are at last getting scant justice in the news dispatches. This was because the press dispatches have been denounced in public meetings, and BLAINE's agents had to "let up."

The leader of the Bangor mob that resisted, and in fact overpowered the lawful authority of the State on Christmas day, is a Republican editor and the associated press agent in Bangor. The blunder of that outrageous proceeding has become so manifest, that this unscrupulous liar since then, instead of sending news, has been telgraphing excuses and arguments to tone down public indignation. We print elsewhere a detailed account of the mob. It acted precisely on the same principle that the Southern mobs in New Orleans, Memphis and other places did, on the breaking out of the rebellion, in seizing and holding arms and ammunition in defiance of the constitutional authorities. The New York *Herald*, which all along has opposed Governor GARCELON, says of this high crime, which very naturally has the sympathizing approval of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*:

It was full time to send forth this cry of "Halt!" There has been a narrow escape from bloodshed in the streets of Bangor. The Governor, in the exercise of an authority which undoubtedly belongs to him, ordered a transfer of arms from the Bangor Arsenal to Augusta. The arms were loaded upon wagons to be conveyed to the railway station, and while the teams were passing through the streets of Bangor they were stopped by a Republican mob, and the officer in charge, to avoid bloodshed, sent back the arms to the arsenal and hastened to the State Capital to report the proceedings to the Governor. It is high time that public feeling should be quieted and the supremacy of law restored.

The news this morning is reassuring. Gov. GARCELON will do all that he can legally and properly do to conciliate and calm the bitter feelings excited by BLAINE and HAMLIN. He expresses a willingness to submit to the Supreme Court any constitutional questions not heretofore decided, and which arose during the canvass of the votes. But he will not be bulldozed. His speech on Saturday night was an admirable presentation of the case and vindication of his action. It will be seen also, from the reports of other meetings, that the Greenbackers and Democrats have taken the field in sustaining the Governor, and are holding meetings in all parts of the State. Practically these two parties are thoroughly united in the present emergency, no matter where, when or how the question is to be fought out and determined.

If this trouble were in a Southern State, how the bloody shirt would wave! It is in New England, peaceful New England; and the vote in the State in September was:

Greenback	48,000
Democrat	23,000
Republican	67,000

The majority of the people who have kindled the Republican wrath are Greenbackers—ex-Republicans, most of them—and they appear with splendid devotion to their convictions and to the Constitution and the laws.

GENERAL SHERMAN and brother JOHN were at the New England dinner in New York. JOHN devoted himself to puffing HAYES which was natural enough. His accomplished villainy working through other men put HAYES where he is; but General SHERMAN as usual made an ass of himself. When the champagne gets in the wit goes out. Speaking of the regular army, General SHERMAN said: "We have a small army and a patriotic one, but too big for Democratic purposes." This was a needless insult, and suggested a falsehood. Democrats do not make much complaint of the size of the army nor do they stand in any fear of it. What they o object to is that it is officered to death; that the military ring devotes itself to making soft places for their favorites; that the staffs of the higher officers are needlessly large and expensive. We believe there is a commissioned officer in the military establishment for every five or SIX privates.

GENERAL GRANT'S public advertisement of the fact that he has sinned and repented, coupled with the statement—necessarily from himself—that he refused to receive BELKNAP in Philadelphia the other day, but gave him the snub direct, will hardly restore confidence in his capacity as a civil ruler. A Philadelphia dispatch says:

General Grant, in the course of recent conversations, expressed the opinion that he has committed many errors in his past life, and that since he has had time to reflect and look back he has noted these errors. The first one was that he had been indulging too much in strong drink, and the next was that he had formed associations which did him no good, either socially or politically. He made up his mind that henceforth liquor of all kinds and himself would be strangers, as also should some of the fellows who, by their wrong-doing, tended to disgrace his administration as President.

This is very well, but hardly constitutes sufficient reason why the custom of a hundred years—the unwritten law of the land—should be overthrown that he may have a third and fourth terms. Let him stop excessive drinking and abandon bad company if he so desires. It will be to his credit to do so; but the fact is the CAMERON and CONKLING crowds now surrounding him and directing his interests, are fully as objectionably and corrupt, as the most of his associates when in the White House. PARKE GODWIN told the gospel truth in a recent interview, that "GRANT made a "bad President during his first term. "He made a worse one during his second "term. There is no reason why he "should not prove still worse, if that "were possible, should he get to be "President a third time."

AUDITOR GENERAL SCHELL having construed the new revenue law passed by the last Legislature, to include building and loan associations as subjects of taxation, about six weeks ago heard a long argument in favor of their exemption under the provisions of the act. The matter in dispute was submitted to Attorney General PALMER, who in a communication to the Auditor General, expresses the opinion that the law of 1879 clearly includes building and loan associations. Whatever may have been the legislative intent, says the Attorney General, "the words of the act are too plain to be doubted, and if far less plain I should think this a proper case to be settled by the courts." Notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney General it is probable that the collection of the tax will depend on a decision by the courts that the State is right in its position. A test case will no doubt soon be submitted for judicial determination. In previous tax laws building and loan associations were excepted as subjects of taxation.

THE country was on the verge of civil war pending the electoral count, when it became evident fraud was to triumph. Incendiary language from Gov. TILDEN then, such as BLAINE and HAMLIN have been shouting to their partizans in Maine, would have unloosed the floodgates of passion, and very likely in the North to-day we would have been shooting each other down. Gold would have been up to five hundred, and Government bonds worthless. Democratic reverence for the forms of law saved the country from its great peril, one which the civil war would have been insignificant in comparison with. Reckless Republican partizans in Maine, by their mad appeals and lawless acts, demonstrate rule or ruin as the purpose of that party. The State any day, judging from the proceedings at Bangor on Christmas, may be thrown into hostile camps. BLAINE and HAMLIN and the preachers co-operating with them have unchained passions they are powerless to restrain.

THE Republican State Convention DON CAMERON has ordered to be held the third or fourth week of Feburary, at Harrisburg. He will run the Convention and appoint the fifty-eight delegates from this State to the Chicago Convention, The anti-GRANT people won't get a smell. There are but two State candidates to nominate, and one of them is not contested. Judge GREEN, of Easton, lately appointed by Governor HOYT, will be nominated for Supreme Judge by acclamation. The contest for Auditor General will be between Senator JOHN LEMON, of Blair, and Colonel JOHN A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill, who was caught out in the bad storm of 1877 and beaten by General SCHELL. LEMON would have been nominated in 1877 but for the fact that he represented a Democratic district in the Senate and couldn't be spared, and it is a reasonably safe guess that he will be the candidate in 1880.

SENATOR SHARON, of Nevada, has been interviewed by the Winnemucca *Silver State*. He says that GRANT will be the next President, because "we need a stronger central government. We have tried GRANT," he continues, "and know that when pauper mobs tear up railroad tracks he would not hesitate to turn loose upon them cannister and grape. We must have a strong government for the protection of capital." That is why capitalists want GRANT. The laboring masses are becoming too turbulent, and such men as SHARON want them shot down with "cannister and grape," and ULYSSES is to be depended upon to do it. These gentlemen forget these "pauper mobs," as they term them, have votes. GRANT is wanted for the purpose named. This is what is meant by a strong government.

'LISH DAVIS of Philadelphia, as chairman, and ex-representative HARRY HUHN of the same village as Secretary, run the Committee investigating the alleged over-issue of State bonds thirty years ago. Nothing was discovered, for there was nothing to discover except that an account book explaining the whole matter, and showing there had been no over-issue, had been mislaid. But the Committee tramped in palace cars to Bedford Springs, Atlantic City and Cape May in search of information, when it was all in the capitol at Harrisburg. For their summer excursions they have drawn $7,653 23 from the State Treasury and have filed "vouchers"—an easy proceeding—for an additional $2,830 24. Of course this is a most inexcusable and ridiculous extravagance, but give such men as DAVIS and HUHN a chance at the Treasury, and they know how to do it.

THE New York *Sun* thinks BLAINE may give CAMERON and GRANT some trouble about the Pennsylvania delegates. DON CAMERON will make out a list, and have as many elected as possible by districts. If they don't elect his men the State Convention will substitute them, if such necessity exists to enable CAMERON to pocket the delegation. This was the course pursued in 1876. And it is quite possible the whole delegation may be selected by the State Convention, by means of Committee to report names. It may be true, as the *Sun* says BLAINE is stronger than the CAMERON, ring with the masses, but the CAMERONS will have their way nevertheless. There is not in the Union a political party made up of such a set of cringing doughfaces as the Republican party of Pennsylvania. One crack of CAMERON'S lash reduces them to submission.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GOVERNOR GARCELON would have been a good man to have had around in 1876.

JIM BLAINE is hunting up his old army substitute. Having raised the devil of a rebellion in Maine, he is off to Washington this week.

EX-SENATOR BARNUM it is said, will resign the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee on account of criticisms on his course.

THE *Gazette* out of the fullness of its heart, and "for the sake of the negro" hopes that negro emigration will *not* "be directed to Pensylvania." As BEN BUTLER says the best place to have a boil is on some other man.

SENATOR EDMUNDS says that the pressure against his contemplated resignation, in the contingency of Justice HUNT'S retirement, is so great that he has concluded to remain in the Senate until the expiration of his term in 1881.

SENATOR WINDOM of Minnesota, is tolerably safe in advocating negro colonization. In some parts of his State the spirit thermometer registered fifty degrees below zero last Wednesday. Imagine a colony of cotton field hands enjoying this bracing weather in the midst of a prairie blizzard.

THE London *Times* wants to see GRANT re-elected for a third term. In 1860, and for some time thereafter, the London *Ttmes* wanted to see the Union split in two by the success of the slaveholders' secession experiment. It is a pretty safe rule for patriotic Americans in vital matters not to do all that the London *Times* wants them to do.

IT is said that if the votes cast for "C. N. POTTER" and for "CLARKSON M. POTTER" had not been thrown out under a strict construction of the law, and had been counted for CLARKSON N. POTTER, for whom they were clearly intended, Mr. POTTER would have been elected Lieutenant Governor of New York. This was done by the county canvassers of Republican counties. We hear no howl from the Republican party about this technicality.

THE rise and decline of Grangerism in the West is one of the notable incidents of our civilization. In Iowa, in 1872, there were in round numbers 2,100 Granges, with a membership of 40,000. Now there are only 200 Granges, with a membership of 5,000. In some other States there is a similar showing. Politicians diverted the Granges from original purposes.

BLAINE'S little bub, as SAM COX called him, otherwise EUGENE HALE, says that J. MULLIGAN is reasonably certain to be nominated. He believes he will receive the vote of every state west of Ohio except one or two, and the votes of all the New England states. But this won't do it, and besides Mr. HALE says General GRANT "can have the nomination for the asking." Getting things he wants is GRANT'S forte, and he has a cute way of asking.

THE Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on Wednesday, after a thirty days' session. The most important measure of the session is the act to provide for the settlement of the debt of the State in accordance with a recent decision of the Supreme Court, which was passed by an overwhelming majority in both houses. This is regarded as a great victory for the non-repudiationists, and virtually takes the debt question out of politics.

THE bell-punch, introduced in the South in connection with the sale of liquor, has not scored a great success. The Governor of Virginia has recommended that the bell-punch system be abolished, and that the deficiency in revenue occasioned by its disuse be made up by some other form of taxation. He says its requirements are systematically evaded; that it corrupts the morals of the people. The argument is substantially, that it is an instrument for the promotion of lying.

THE extra session of the Tennessee Legislature has adjouned, after passing a law directing a tax levy of two per cent. on the real and personal valuation of Memphis for the special purpose, first, of constructing sewers and subsoil drains; next, for paving such streets or alleys as it may be necessary to pave, in connection with sewers or drains; and then for such other sanitary measures as may be conducive to the health of the inhabitatants Large powers are also conferred on the local authorities to enforce sanitary reforms.

GRANT keeps on doing things in quite an imperial way. He will not make his entry into New York until he comes back from Mexico; but on Wednesday he went to Jersey City, across the river, to pay his mother a visit. He remains there two days but will not enthuse New York city until June. HAYES is to come over from Washington to-day, to visit him in Philadelphia, and to-morrow he starts for Key West, *en route* to Havana. The GRANT boomers south have been notified to restrain themselves until a progress is made in royal state through Dixie on the return from Mexico.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is a late-hour man. He likes to sit up half the night, reading or writing as he feels inclined. He has three sons, Charles Francis Jr., a well-known writer on railroad topics; John Quincy, popularly known as "Jack" Adams, and who possesses more of the Adams look than the other sons; last of all comes Brooks Adams, a red-hot Democrat, who wanted Mr. Tilden sworn in at New York and then march on to Washington. Brooks is a handsome fellow, bright, positive and with a liberal dose from what the Springfield *Republican* calls "that choleric old pepper-pot, John Adams." All the Adamses look as if they enjoyed their morning tub as keenly as did their Presidential grandfather his winter morning's plunge into the Potomac. They have a ruddy, well-groomed look, and all earn their own living, a matter which their father is "considerably sot," to use the rural New England phrase. "Millions to inherit, not one cent for subsistence," is the Adams' motto. It is a good stock, that of the Adamses, and the fourth generation is as keenly intellectual and as full of vigor as the first.

THE Boston *Herald* says that Jay Gould got control of the Missouri Pacific railroad by buying out Commodore Garrison's share in the following manner: One day while with some friends at the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, Gould said to a son of the Commodore: "Look here, Garrison, would your father take $1,500,000 cash for his entire Missouri Pacific stock?" Garrison, surprised, thought Gould was joking, and said his father might take $1,800,000. He told his father of Gould's question, and the Commodore was visited by Gould next day, asking if he would take $1,800,000. He said yesterday yes, but to-day $500,000 more. Gould came back next day, $2,300,000; the next, $2,800,000, and the next, $3,300,000. The fourth day Gould said he would take it at $3,800,000, and offered his check. Garrison wanted gold cash, so Gould took him over to the sub-treasury and gave him the amount in gold certificates.

THE rush of gold to this country from Europe seems to be over. The latest steamers do not report gold. The first arrival was the Scythia, August 13, with $253,058; the latest the Cimbria, December 16, with $193,000. The following are the importations:

August	$ 5,983,881
September	27,025,155
October	18,349,282
November	17,737,801
December to date	5,801,832
Total	$74,898,911

The banks in Europe were at latest accounts gaining gold. In the week ending Wednesday last the Bank of England gained $465,000. It had in twelve weeks lost $38,054,145.

The Bank of France reports a gain in specie of $1,530,000, a portion of which was no doubt silver. The reserve of the Bank of France, December 4, was $152,285,100 gold and $243,161,600 silver, and yet John Sherman is groaning over thirty millions of silver in the treasury.

THE extraordinary declaration for a wife to make, that she would never forsake her husband for anyone else, was given by the partner of a Hoosier who had a heavy fist and an uncomfortable way of using it in the domestic circle. The promise was made conditioned upon another from the husband, who, in a pious mood, subscribed to the declaration: "That I will not give my wife any more trouble, either by cursing or scolding, and I promise to attend church, Sunday school, prayer meeting, and temperance meeting. I also promise to get her anything that she may need for health and comfort that is in my power to, and if I fail to comply with this agreement I shall not ask her to forgive me any more, or live with me any more." The inevitable outcome of such treaties of domestic peace was a declaration of war, and the husband is now in jail for wife-beating.

THE old story of the place "out West" so healthful that they had to kill a man in order to start a graveyard, is, with proper modifications, literally true of Sutro, the location of the famous tunnel. It took three years to start it. When any one died or was killed his friends would carry him to Virginia City or some other place and all hands would abandon work, losing $4 a day each of wages, spending $300 or for vehicles and occasion much expense to the mines. One or two ineffectual appeals were made to local pride and the advantages of a graveyard of their own strenuously urged. "It will be too lonely for the poor fellow," they said. At last, two miners who had not paid their fees to the Miners' Union, were killed, and the much-desired graveyard was begun.

A Bashful Groom.

[Macon (Ga.) Letter in Atlanta Constitution.]

Last night a young man, evidently very fresh, walked into one of the hotels of this place, and, looking timidly at the handsome blonde clerk, indicated in the usual way his desire to register. The ever-attentive clerk made a dive for the pen and handed it to him, and as quick as thought his name went down on the books. He hesitated a moment, and then planted the name of a miss right under his. The clerk looked first at the young man and then at the books, and finally put the numbers of the rooms the two were to occupy opposite their names. When the couple got ready to retire, the blonde clerk was forcibly informed by the young lady that she had been joined to that young man in the holy bonds of wedlock just that morning at 10 o'clock, and she also reminded the blonde clerk that she had no idea of roosting away from her fresh hubby. The blonde clerk of course explained the matter in accordance with the action of the young man and then retired, leaving the timid couple to argue the point whether or not the same blankets should shield their forms from the cruel fangs of "Jack Frost."

Gladstone.

[Letter from Kate Field.]

Gladstone looks like a Webster in small; his brown eye is as bright as his intellect, his smile is very winning, and, as a speaker, he is delightful, because he is colloquial. Got, the oldest actor of the Theatre Francais, declared, last summer when visiting London, that the finest English actor was in the House of Commons; his name was Gladstone. It makes no difference what subject is introduced, this great speaker is always equal to the occasion. If he were dragged out of bed at 5 o'clock in the morning and told to square the circle, I believe he'd deliver an oration on the possibility of an impossibility, the ingenuity of which would convince many and charm all. He's a great man whether you agree or disagree with him.

The Stupidest Man.

The Bangor *Commercial* says: The stupidest man in the State is a farm hand near Lebanon. He was hired to plough a ten acre field, and his boss, wishing him to draw a straight furrow, directed his attention to a cow grazing right opposite, telling him to drive directly toward that cow. He started his horses, and the farmer's attention was drawn to something else. In a short time he looked around to see what the hired man was doing. The cow had left her place and was walking around in the field, and the hired man following her, drawing a zig-zag furrow all over the field.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Oh wad some pow'r the giftie gie us,
To keep oursel's frae sic a spree as
We got into once before.
Sipping wine frah door to door
On New Year's Day.

ELEVEN out of twenty-three Mayors of Boston have been graduates of Harvard College.

FIVE years have increased the acreage of cereals in the Untied States from 74,000,000 to 95,000,000.

EUGENE SCHUYLER, married to a sister of Madame Waddington, is busy writing a life of Peter the Great.

IT is rumored in Boston that General Butler has had a great deal to do with arranging the Maine business.

COL. ROBERT INGERSOLL from his profession and lectures earns from $40,000 to $70,000 a year, and spends most of it.

A PLAN to readjust the Congressional districts in South Carolina has been defeated in the Legislature by a vote of 55 to 40.

A CORRESPONDENT in Mississippi of the New Orleans *Times* writes that the freedmen's exodus from that state to Kansas is over.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company is to erect a monument to the memory of the late Oakes Ames at the highest point on the line of the road.

IT is said that Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., the son of General Grant, will be married to the daughter of Mr. John C. Flood, the San Francisco millionaire, at San Francisco, next February

GENERAL GRANT is reported to have received—in addition to the presents now in keeping of Mr. Childs—gifts enough to fill eighteen dry goods boxes, which are now on their way across the continent.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ailment is an affection of the lungs, which has been greatly aggravated by the bitter winter weather of Chicago, and, it is thought, will force him to go to some Southern Station.

IN a recent letter to Capt. Wm. S. Burns, of Bath, N. Y., Gen. Sherman incidentally says: "I am glad you speak kindly and respectfully of Gen. Stone, now of Egypt, whom fate seemed to persecute throughout the whole war."

A BINGHAMPTON Sunday-school teacher was recently serenaded by his class, who sang "Lord I hear of Showers of blessings." The joke of it was that the wife of the teacher only the day before presented him with twins.

THE increased sale of corsets among the colored population of the Southern States has been mentioned as a proof that the population aforesaid are rapidly becoming more enlightened, and are adopting the methods of the higher civilization.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who was always the sluggard of the family, has gone abroad for the winter with his wife, leaving poor, hard-working little Willie at home with no one to help him cut coupons off the $5,000,000 in 4 per cents recently purchased for family use.

EPES SARGENT, of Boston, who has been for some time so seriously ill that his friends have small hope of his recovery, used to be conspicuous in New England both as journalist and author. He is the author of the once very popular song, "A Life on the Ocean Wave." He was 67 years old the 27th of September last.

SOME time ago a medi[illegible] extensive practice sued the [illegible] uthwestern Railroad for [illegible] injury, and obtained $35, [illegible]tly he renewed the suit on [illegible]le-quate compensation, a[illegible]ed $80,000. At this rate, [illegible]lo well to relinquish his [illegible] all his time litigating

THERE is somethi[illegible] in Mrs. W. E. Gladsto[illegible]e-trious husband. Sh[illegible]ft his side all through [illegible], and, being near hi[illegible]er eyes off him. She v[illegible]he leaves a room, places [illegible]hen he enters—is as ca[illegible]short, as if he were her ou[illegible]f in pet-ticoats.

THE COUNT DE [illegible]IMBERGEN, one of the wealthiest noblemen of Belgium, who died recently had to invoke the intervention of the authorities to be disembarrassed of relations who wanted to compel him to die with the rites of religion. The fortune left by him is estimated at about $4,000,000. Among his legacies is one of $100,000 for the construction of a seaside residence for the children of the public schools.

THE Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Mayor-elect of San Francisco, has published a letter calling upon the Police Commissioners to revoke the license to carry a pistol granted by them to Charles De Young, of the *Chronicle*. He says that De Young's attempt to kill him shows that it is dangerous to permit him to carry weapons. Denais Kearney has been denied permission to carry a pistol, and he, therefore, unites with Kalloch in his demand upon the Police Commissioners. When Kearney was recently arrested for disturbing a meeting a revolver was found on his person, and this was one of the charges made against him in the Police Court.

MAJOR WADE HAMPTON, JR., son of Senator Wade Hampton, died last week in Mississippi. The mother of Major Hampton was a daughter of Gen. Preston, of Virginia. Of the four children born by her he was the only survivor, a younger brother (Capt. Thos. Preston Hampton) having been killed in 1864 while fighting in his father's command. On the same occasion and at the same spot, while assisting to raise his fallen brother, his father also being present with his staff, Major Hampton was severely wounded. He was married only a few months ago to Miss Phelan, an accomplished young lady of Memphis, Tenn.

LEON GAMBETTA and ex-Senator Lafayette Foster of Connecticut repudiated their original betrothals for about the same reasons. Their *fiances* were rather high-strung ladies. Mr. Foster was a rising young lawyer, and pleased the lady to whom he was engaged, but his parents were humble country people. When he proposed to make a visit to the old folks on their approaching wedding trip, the lady consented with reluctance, saying that she had been reared in very different surroundings from those of his parents, and he could not expect her to make them frequent visits. His manly reply was: "I am glad I have found you out in season; you may go to the d—l." M. Gambetta, made a few remarks of about the same significance, though couched in polite French, when his betrothed refused to make his aged aunt, who had devoted her life to him, a part of their establishment, and the engagement was broken.

THE MOURNER'S CHRISTMAS.

How shall we greet thee, Christmas tide? Our
hearts are aching yet;
Thy smiling mirth and gladsome songs so far
from us are set,
That even while thy bells resound beneath the
tranquil skies,
The empty seat, the new made grave, fresh in
our thoughts arise!

We twine our shining ivy-wreath and clustered
holly spray,
And pass our Christmas greetings round; but
many a voice to-day
Is tremulous with hidden grief, and tears unseen
are shed,
Alas, our Christmas joy is dimmed with sorrow
for the dead.

Through all the dull routine of life 'tis hard to
struggle on,
When those we loved and trusted in are from our
pathway gone;
It seemed we scarcely knew their worth—but, oh
the world is wide
And drearier than it used to be since those, our
dear ones, died!

The old familiar Christmas songs, the bells that
gaily ring,
Have each an undertone of woe beyond imagining;
For every joyful note awakes, with bitterness
untold,
Some memory of the hopes we shared with them
in days of old.

Sweet chimes, your music thrills us through—we
know not why we weep:
Earth's melody or discord ne'er can break our
loved one's sleep;
For us the burdened days shall come, the trials
and the cares
Of Life shall press upon our heart, but endless
peace is theirs.

'Tis well to know that they have found relief
from human pain;
The weary feet are resting now, the throbbing
heart and brain
Have gained at last the long sought calm this
troublous life denied—
Oh, then let us rejoice for them this holy Christmastide.

Poor mourning heart, not all in vain thy lonely
grief shall be.
For Christmas hath a joy in store, a gift reserved for thee—
The deep, unchanging love of those whom Death
has purified
The peace that passeth knowledge, comes to us
at Christmastide.

The treasured soul that passed away hath left a
shining light
To guide us o'er the stormy seas, to steer our
course aright;
And when the links that bind our souls to earth
are wholly riven,
God grant us all to meet and know our precious
ones in heaven.

FEMALE CLAIMANTS.

A Few of the Most Remarkable Now at Washington.

[Hartford Times Washington Letter.]

With the return of Congress came many of the little army of persons who have claims which are pending in Congress, where too many of them have been hanging on for lo! these many years. Among this army of claimants are several who are so remarkable in their general appearance or manners that they are known to all whose business brings them to the Capitol. Of these, Mother Brown, as she is called, is the most famous. She is not a bad looking woman, of about sixty years of age, and is always particular in having her snow-white hair nicely fitted up in curls, which hang on both sides of her face. Mother Brown is attired in a "nothing-to-wear" manner, and has all manner of garments on her, with ribbons of all hues hanging from every place she can pin them. If her hair was black, her make-up would be that of a splendid looking gypsy. In colors and ribbons she runs to bright reds and yellows. Mother Brown, notwithstanding all these good points, is generally regarded as an annoyance or a nuisance. Her life is devoted to one continual worry of members of Congress, and especially of the Committee of Claims. Her claim results from some kind of service rendered during the war, and does not amount to anything. There has never been a favorable report made on it yet, which is pretty good evidence that there is nothing in it. On this imaginery claim she has been hanging about the halls of the Capitol, to my personal knowledge, for sixteen years. She comes as regularly as the session, and departs the day the adjournment takes place. It is generally agreed that she is not as sound in the head as some others who are almost as much about the Capitol, though she can hardly be called insane. How she lives no one knows, though there is a belief that she has a small income from some source which about pays her living expenses. She travels to and from the city on her muscle—refusing to pay a cent until Congress has passed her claim. Mother Brown is of the opinion that there never have been but two good men in Congress since the war; one of them was Andrew Johnson, the ex-President and Senator from Tennessee, and Blue Jeans Williams, formerly a Representative of Indiana, and afterward Governer of the State. Mr. Johnson was the only Senator who would listen to Mother Brown as long as she wanted to talk. Patterson, who was a Senator from Tennessee when Johnson was President, was also a good listener to her, but he would laugh at her the moment she left. She caught him at it several times, and from that moment swore vengeance towards him. Old Blue Jeans, however, would listen to her and advise with her on the claim. He had a way of getting rid of her by introducing her to some other member, and, while they were talking, of slipping away.

Another remarkable case is that of the Lady of the Lake—the name another woman claimant goes by. She is an Eastern woman, old maidish in looks, and wears corkscrew curls. Her back is as straight as an arrow. Her claim, also, is largely of an imaginery character. She has been a regular attendant for at least ten years. The Lady of the Lake seldom speaks to any one, while Mother Brown is talking almost all of the time. From this fact some know the Lady by the name of the Woman with the Iron Jaw. They are great characters in their way, and help to make up the scenes that make the inside of legislation so interesting to many. There are two wooden legged women, one of whom uses crutches, who can frequently be seen about the building, but these will not put in an appearance until after the Christmas holidays, as there is a general understanding that nothing will be done in the way of legislation until after then.

Dr. Mary Walker, who is probably better known or more written about than any other lady in this country, is also quite a famous claimant. She has two good ones that will yield some day. Her big claim is for services as a surgeon during the war. Under some hitch in the law, although she rendered the service, being a woman she could not legally draw the salary. It is for this that she makes her visits to Washington. Her claim is for $5,000, and it has been passed by one or the other of the houses several times, but never by both during the same season. Her great friend has always been Gen. Butler, and it has been by his efforts that she has almost got her money on several occasions. Sam Cox is also a strong supporter of the little doctor: With Butler and Cox in favor of a claim there are better chances in favor of its getting through. Although there may be a tremendous opposition to it Ben Butler wipes away opposition with precedent, law and appeals for money, while Cox laughs it out of existence at the expense of those who are opposing him.

ADULTERATED FOOD.

Some Popular Delusions on the Subject Corrected.

At the New York Academy of Sciences, last Monday, Professor Leeds of the Stevens Institute of Technology, read a paper on the adulteration of food. He prefaced his remarks by the reassuring statement that many of the fears awakened in the public mind, by the discussions in the newspapers, concerning the deleterious or even poisonous character of various substances said to be used in the adulteration of many articles of food, are entirely groundless, and that the most searching analysis in his own laboratory failed in nearly all cases to reveal their presence, although the articles tested were for the most part purchased at the meanest shops, whose custom consisted of the poorest class of the community. The adulterations found consisted mostly of substances harmless in themselves and used for the purpose of increasing the weight or bulk of the articles sold. Such adulterations must, of course, be branded as fraudulent; but while it is an offense against public morality, it is not one against public health. The following are some of the articles examined:

It has been objected to by some that bread is adulterated with potatoes, but this addition, so far from being injurious, actually improves the quality of the bread. A few samples of bread contained very small quantities of alum—said to be used for the purpose of making it whiter and lighter. Some contend that a very little alum is not injurious, because it is rendered inert by the phosphate of lime contained in the flour, and also by the acids of the gastric juice. Not the slightest trace of copper was revealed in the bread examined by the most searching methods of analysis. Saleratus was found in nearly all cases to consist, as it should, of perfectly pure bicarbonate of soda; but cream of tartar was found to be adulterated sixty per cent. with terra alba. Baking powders, which should consist of bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar, in suitable proportions, kept from combination by the admixture of a little starch powder, were found to vary greatly in the amount of their effective constituents. All the sugars examined were found to be perfectly free from all injurious substances, while the cheaper grades of syrups contained considerable glucose—a substance much inferior in sweetening power to cane sugar. No trace of strychnine, cocculus indicus, or other poisons, popularly supposed to be used in the manufacture of liquors, beers, etc., were discovered. No sulphuric, nitric or hydrochloric acids were found in vinegar. All the samples examined derived their activity from acetic acid, of which, however, they contained different proportions; in other words, some of them were more or less diluted with water. None of the samples of milk examined were found to contain any more serious adulterant than water. A diligent search was made to find brightly colored cucumbers whose tint would seem to indicate that copper had been used to make them more attractive; in none of them, however, was even the faintest trace of copper found to be present. Canned goods were found to be free from all deleterious substances. Spices procured from various sources differed greatly in strength, and all contained foreign substances increasing their bulk and diluting their pungency. Different samples of teas examined chemically and under the microscope revealed the fact that they were adulterated by leaves of other plants to a very great extent. Some of the cheapest kinds, selling, say, for thirty-five cents a pound, contained no tea leaves whatevee. Candies were found to be much more free from injurious substances than the public has been led to believe. Many of them contained a large admixture of glucose, but the coloring matters used were comparatively harmless. In some of them aniline colors were used, which, although poisonous, cannot be fairly so-called in the very minute quantities necessary to color candy. Prof. Leeds also examined green wall-papers for arsenic, and exhibited several tubes containing arsenic extracted from them. These papers must be condemned as highly injurious, especially as the arsenic is but loosely applied to the surface and is easily diffused through the air, whence it finds its way into the lungs. One specimen of arsenic shown was extracted, curiously enough, from a little green Christmas tree candle.—*Scientific American.*

Encouraging Facts for Aspiring Intellects.

[From the Yonkers Gazette.

Homer was a beggar.
Spences died in want.
Cervantes died of hungar.
Terrence, the dramatist, was a slave.
Dryden liven in poverty and distress.
Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold.
Butler lived a life of penury and died poor.
Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress.
Plautus, the Roman comic poet, turned a mill.
Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, and yet starved with all.
Tasso, the Italian poet, was often distressed for five shillings.
Steele, the humorist, lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs.
Otway, the English dramatist, died prematurely, and through hunger.
Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself at eighteen.
Bentivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected.
Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of $40.
The death of Collins was through neglect, first causing mental derangement.
Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold from a trifle to save him from the grip of the law.
Fielding lies in the burying ground of the old English factory at Lisbon, with a stone to mark his head.
Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for $75, and three payments, and finished his life in obscurity.
Camoens, the celebrated writer of the "Lusiad," the great Portuguese epic, ended his days, it is said, in an almshouse, and, at any rate, was supported by a faithful black servant, who begged in the streets of Lisbon for him.

Go where you will you will find people using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and unanimous in their testimony concerning its good effect. Price 25 cents.

A BALLAD OF YOUTH.

The hours that came, but never stayed;
The days that followed, fair and fleet;
The summers that smiled through sun and shade;
The seasons that struggled through snow and sleet—
Like fruitless flowers, lie dead at my feet;
fling them all to the wind and the stream—
To the wide, deep sea where all streams meet:
I gave my youth to a foolish dream.

Forth went my soul in purple arrayed,
Singing all through the sunlit street!
There was never a cloud to make her afraid;
"Behold!" she cried, "I will build a retreat!"
The way was clear, and season complete;
But Fate, the sewer was felling his seam,
And Time, the reaper, was gleaning his wheat;
I gave my youth to a foolish dream.

Crowned so with roses, my soul still strayed,
Driven hither and yon by the pulse's beat—
Past the cool, still grove where the children played,
And up the hill through the sun's white heat,
Till she learned the story that all repeat
To the wild, wild winds; a worn-out theme:
A moral of morals for the wise and discreet:
I gave my youth to a foolish dream.

ENVOI.

Somewhere in the world is wisdom's seat—
Somewhere on the shore her steady lights gleam;
But my soul still sings: "Your sorrow is sweet?"
I gave my youth to foolish dream.

J. C. HARRIS, in Augusta *Chronicle.*

WAR RECOLLECTIONS.

Gen. Burnsides on his own and McClellan's Resignations.

H. J. Raymond, Esq., of the *Times*, visited the Army of the Potomac pending the premeditated second attack on Fredericksburg. Extracts from his journal, published in Scribner for January, shed new light on the history of the disastrous Fredericksburg campaign of 1862–3. General Burnside's plans, it will be remembered, were stoutly opposed by Hooker, Franklin, Smith and others of his subordinates, and were treated with indifference by his superior officers:

"We returned to headquarters at five, and found General Burnside there already. After we had joked him a little about the rapidity of his journey to Washington, he told us he had been only to Acquia Creek. Before leaving camp he had telegraphed to General Halleck as follows: 'I wish very much to see you for an hour. Will you come down to Acquia or shall I go to Washington?' On reaching Acquia Creek he found a reply: 'Use your own judgment about coming up,' to which he answered at once: 'Yours received. I shall not come.' He seemed greatly annoyed and vexed at the apparent indifference of General Halleck to the movement of the army and to his wishes, and said he should not go to Washington to see him. While we were talking Lieutenant Bowen came down from General Hooker's headquarters and said that Hooker was denouncing the attempted movement very freely and without the slightest restraint; even if the weather had been perfectly good, he said, the attempt to cross would have proved a failure. General Burnside said he should send to the President his *unconditional resignation* of his command—sending at the same time the removal of several of his field officers. I made no remark at the time, seeing that he was too much disturbed and excited to give the matter proper consideration.

"*Friday, January 23rd*—In the morning after breakfast General Burnside told me he had changed his mind about accompanying his letter of resignation with the removal of officers. He feared this would look too much like attempting to make *conditions* with the government, which he said he had no right to do. He had determined to resign and send his letter to Washington by special messenger. After Pope's repulse, when Washington was thought to be in great danger from the rebels, who were pushing into Maryland, General McClellan had refused to resume command of the Army of the Potomac unless Mr. Stanton or General Halleck should first be removed. He had not done this formally, but had told his friends that he should insist on these conditions. General Burnside said he talked with him until three o'clock in the morning to dissuade him from making any such conditions. He found him excessively stubborn about it, and finally told him that he had no right to take such a course, and that he could not possibly maintain his position before the country as a loyal man if, when the Capital was in danger and the North invaded, he were to refuse the command except on such terms as he might prescribe. General McClellan finally yielded to these representations, resumed his command, and achieved by far the most considerable successes of his whole campaign. General Burnside said that half a dozen of the officers, had also resolved to resign unless Pope was removed. He heard of it, got them together, remonstrated with them, and finally denounced them as disloyal for entertaining such a purpose, and in the end induced them to forego it. When they had come to their conclusion he told them General Pope *had been removed.*

FOOLISH WOMEN.

What Making a Great Speech Subjects a Congressman To.

[Washington Correspondence, Chicago Times.]

The member in question, who was talking upon the subject the other evening, said that any man who makes a speech in Congress that was the subject of any sort of attention was sure to be made the subject of an attack from some feminine hero-worshiper. Said he: "There is nothing in God's world that women so much admire as a man who can make a speech." To continue quoting his own language: "I never met a woman in my life who could tell what is 'free trade' or what is 'protection' or who understood, in the slightest degree, the issues of the two contending parties of this country. But all the same, whenever a man who has the reputation of an orator gets off anything in Congress, the female hero-worshipers in the galleries sit and drink in the sound of his voice, catch here and there a flowery sentence, and rave with delight over what they call 'such a b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l speech, without apprehending, perhaps, a single one of his main thoughts or underlying suggestions."

"Why," said the Congressional orator, "I made a speech in the House which I myself considered something in the way of a hit. At any rate it received the attention and approval of a large number of my associates. That night I received one of the longest and most ardent love letters that was perhaps ever penned to any man. The full name of the writer was signed to it. The subscriber said that she was in the gallery when I made my speech, and that its influence had caused her to fall madly in love with me. She knew nothing of me, whether I was married or not. She was just swept away by the mad impetuosity of love kindled by my fiery eloquence. I think that was the expression she used. And she placed herself at my disposal, granting in advance anything I might demand, for 'the small favor of loving me unchecked and unrebuked.' Well, unless a man is a fool, such a note is devilish embarrassing. It is not flattering at all to a man's vanity, for I knew perfectly well that she was an absolute stranger to me, knew nothing about me, one way or the other, and that it was just a feminine craze, peculiar to, perhaps, a not very strong mind, occasioned by a speech that seemed to command attention. I paid no attention to the matter for a day or two. The notes then began to rain in on me from her to such an extent that I made up my mind to find out who she was, at least, and acquaint her friends of the fact in a quiet way, if she had any, as I had no idea of playing Paul to a lackadaisical Virginia. I found that she was a young lady of a very good family. Her people live in the interior of New York. They are rich, well-to-do people. The girl had been well brought up and well educated. So now I was put in a still more embarrassing position, because I could not go to these people and say that their daughter was making violent love to me, so I just adopted the policy of totally ignoring the whole thing. But I have had more trouble than I ever had in my life in just trying to get rid of this woman. And I cannot say that I am yet clear of the matter, for I still continue to receive notes, and only this session I have heard through her that she has a rival in town, and will never renounce her pursuit of me. She says she loves me more than anyone else can, and she knows she can make me love her. She keeps up her amorous bombardments, but up to the present time the Congressional fort holds firm."

THE WONDERS OF WELBECK.

The Subterranean Splendors of the Late Duke of Portland's Seat.

[Sheffield Telegraph.]

The grounds seem to be literally undermined. Extending in all directions from the Abbey are burrows or passages—not mere borings or excavations, but lofty, spacious passages, brilliantly lighted by costly apparatus for letting in sunlight, and where sunlight cannot be admitted, by lights from gas. By an underground passage we come to the celebrated riding-school, the like of which is not to be found in Europe or in the world. It is entered by a trap-door, opened by means of a curiously-designed crank in the passage. In the days of the Duke of Newcastle it was used as a riding-school; now it is a magnificent museum of art over one hundred and eighty feet in length. Hundreds of pictures are arranged—not hung—round the gallery and piled in stacks on the floor are thousands of volumes of books, some modern and many old, rare and valuable. The floor of this gallery is of oak, and the ceiling is made to represent a brilliant midsummer sky. Mirrors in profusion are placed about and light is shed from four chandeliers suspended from the roof and each weighing a ton. This apartment is lighted up by over 2,000 gas lights, and when all are illuminated the effect must be extremely brilliant. There are some miles of passages under the grounds. One extends from the Abby half the way to Worksop; another was used only by the Duke of Portland. The passages are all broad enough for three people to walk abreast in them and pleasant to walk in. The Library, like the picture gallery, is under ground and is the work of many years. It is divided into five large rooms and so arranged as to form when desirable one very large room. This library is 236 feet long. Another immense and superbly constructed room has been erected under ground. At one end it is approached by a spiral staircase and at the other by subterranean passages. Church or ball-room? It would do admirably for both. It was begun five years ago and is left in an incomplete state. There are many of these rooms at Welbeck. They are free from draughts, admirably lighted, magnificently decorated and all very costly. Comparatively few outbuildings are to be seen. The most remarkable is the new riding school, a building of gigantic proportions and extraordinary beauty. The walls are of solid stone, and the roof of wood, iron and glass. It is nearly 400 feet in length and 100 feet wide, and divided into a great centre and two aisles. The central department is decorated with a frieze of painted brasswork representing birds, beasts and foliage, and of perfect workmanship and elegant design. It is 50 feet high and lighted by 8,000 gas jets. Here the Duke took pleasure in seeing his horses exercised. The "works" are marvels. He employed constantly upon them over 2,000 workmen. In fact, Welbeck was like an industrial village.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Renan's Comparison of It With the Old Testament.

The following paragraph is taken from Renan's new volume *L'Eglise Chretienne:*

A second Bible was added to the old one, much inferior in classic beauty, but of much greater efficacy for the conversion of the world. The old Hebrew tongue, a marvellous aristocratic instrument for the expression of poetry, passion, the sentiments of the mind, had been dead for ages. The patois of Palestine, that popular Greek which the Macedonian conquest introduced into the Orient, and which the Alexandrian translators of the Bible elevated to the dignity of a sacred tongue, could not serve as the organ for literary chef d'œuvres. But in place of genius the new Bible had goodness; in lieu of writers it had men full of Jesus who conveyed to us his mind. The New Testament introduced into the world a new idea—that of popular beauty. It is the book which has dried the most tears—made better the most hearts. We cannot speak in a general manner of the styles of the New Testament, since its writings are in four or five different styles. All, however, have something in common, and that something is precisely what has made them strong and successful. They are written in Greek and conceived in Semitic. Those absolute forms, rigid, unshaded—that language wherein all is white or black, sunlight or gloom, which for "I prefer Jacob to Esau" says "Jacob have I loved, Esau have I hated"—have conquered the world by their stern grandeur. Our races were not accustomed to this Oriental largeness, this energetic one sidedness, this method of proceeding as in a mass and by swoops. They were conquered and, as it were, crushed; even to this day this style is the great force of Christianity—that which fascinates souls and wins them to Jesus.

It Will Not Straighten Teeth,

but SOZODONT will vitalize and beautify them, and impart a delicious fragrance to the breath. This preparation, in use so long, has not one enemy. It is a perfect Cæsar of a Wash. It came, saw, and conquered. Its sale is widening every year, and will continue. When introduced on the toilet it remains.

SPALDING'S GLUE is a Cæser and a Holder wherever it comes.

THE well known philanthropist, Sir Drummond Wolff, a member of the English Parliament, writes that he has received letters and telegrams from Philippopolis which show that unless prompt help is given to the destitute people in Roumelia, thousands must perish from cold and starvation.

LITTLE BILLEE.

There were three sailors of Bristol city
Who took a boat and went to sea;
But first with beef and captain's biscuits
And pickled pork they loaded she.

There was gorging Jack and guzzling Jimmy,
And the youngest he was a littlee Billee.
Now when they got as far as the quator,
They'd nothing left but one split pea.

Says gorging Jack to guzzling Jimmy,
"I am extremely hungaree."
To gorging Jack says guzzling Jimmy,
"We've nothing left, us must eat we."

Says gorging Jack to guzzling Jimmy,
"With one another we shouldn't agree!
There's little Bill, he's young and tender,
We're old and tough, so let's eat he.

"O Billy, we're going to kill and eat you,
So undo the button of your chemie."
When Bill received this information
He used his pocket handkerchie.

"First let me say my catechism,
Which my poor mammy taught to me."
"Make haste, make haste," says guzzling Jimmy,
While Jack pulled out his snickersnee.

So Billy went up to the maintop-gallant mast,
And down he fell on his bended knee,
He scarce had come to the twelfth commandment
When up he jumpe, "There's land I see:

"Jerusalem and Madagascar,
And North and South Amerikee:
There's the British flag a-riding at anchor,
With Admiral Napier, K. C. B."

So when they got aboard of the admiral's,
He hanged fat Jack and flogged Jimmee,
But as for little Bill, he made him
The captain of a Seventy-three.

THACKERAY.

AMONG THE HOOSIERS.

Indianapolis the Place for the Democratic National Convention.

The Queer Adventures of a Wrecked Pittsburgh Lawyer.

The Negro Exodus and What It May Lead To.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

INDIANAPOLIS, December 23.—The good Hoosiers are happy in the thought that the convention to nominate Mr. Tilden will honor this city with its presence and deliberations. Conversations with leading Democrats develop the fact that Indiana does not hope for the first place, and that the second lies between Hendricks—who will accept—English, who is endeared to the people by many battles and victories, and the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, Senator Voorhees, who is beyond cavil a powerful man. The assembling of the convention here will undoubtedly mean Tilden and one of the three Hoosiers mentioned.

A SPECIMEN LIBEL SUIT.

I find another libel suit just concluded here. The *Sentinel* has been mulcted in $500 damages, wrought to the character of some Republican, whom it characterized as a thief and a robber, or some other gentle racket. The jury finding in this extravagent manner (for is not $500 a wonderful price for a Republican's reputation?) was of course composed of eleven Republicans and one other fellow. But the case goes to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Quick, the plaintiff, will hold his breath, we trust, till he gets the money.

ADVENTURES OF A PITTSBURGHER.

I met yesterday on the street an old Pittsburgher—member of the bar at one time in good standing—whose life for the past few years has been as varied and romantic, and as deplorable withal, as any one could be imagined, and being true is stranger than fiction. He was high in social honor, lived in fine style, denied his family no luxury, and was apparently on the high road to eminence in his profession and the possession of riches and honor in his old age. The tempter crossed his path. Wine, women, stock speculations and the gaming table proved attractive beyond his power to resist. Trust funds and his clients' cash mingled with his own funds in the stream of extravagance and speculation of gambling and debauchery, and the day came when safety could only be secured by flight. He fled. For fourteen months he roamed, penniless, homeless and friendless, through all the western States, living, or rather barely existing, God only knows how—a tramp, caring only for a drop of whiskey or a chew of tobacco, and all this time mourned as dead by his distracted wife and family. Finally Murphy came that way and the poor wanderer signed the pledge and kept it. He went to work. He earned two dollars and very promptly deposited the same in bank—a faro bank. He earned another two and put it with the first. He was charmed with his reviving prosperity and kept on. When he had deposited ten two-dollar bills he had the luck to draw a hundred dollars and forthwith buttoned up his pockets, sent for his wife and children, and to-day is beginning life anew. He now sets apart five dollars from each month's salary of forty-five dollars for banking purposes, as he terms it. That is, it goes to the faro bank. If he wins, his winnings are promptly handed over to his wife. If he loses, he lights a Wheeling stogie and goes back to work as cheerfully as can be. His winnings so far are one hundred and sixty dollars, secured by a deposit of thirty-five in the maw of the tiger. Next year he will increase his deposits to ten dollars per month. He says he will pay the last cent of his defalcations.

BLUE JEAN WILLIAMS.

I had the pleasure of meeting His Excellency, Blue Jean Williams, on Saturday. He chuckles over the raps he gave to the Man on Horseback, the Silent Ulysses, through the Philadelphia *Press.* He goes to Knox county, to his home, on Saturdays, returning to the Capital on Mondays.

THE INFLUX OF NEGROES.

The alarm and disgust of the Hoosiers consequent upon the influx of negroes to secure the State to the Republicans next election is increasing rapidly. Greene county, by two of her largest towns, Worthington and Muncie, declares that any colonizers coming that way shall be starved out peaceably if can be—forcibly if must be. It will be remembered that in August last John learned from the prospecting party from Mississippi that he met in Kansas City, the plan of colonization, and made a note of it. The events of recent occurrence have proven the correctness of that information. Republicans employing unskilled labor are requested to discharge whites and employ blacks.

THE WHITES LACKING EMPLOYMENT will gravitate westward, and thus the industrious Republicans will cause two blades of Grant grass to grow where none grew before. That is the plan. We see it stated by leading Democratic newspapers—and for which we entertain profound respect—that sufficient Republicans will become disgusted and forsake their party to make up for or counter-balance this intromission of colored voters. Vain hope. When the war broke out, Conservative Republicans said: "Let slavery alone. If the Government meddles with slavery we will forsake the party." Did they? When the Emancipation Proclamation gave slaves their freedom Conservative Republicans said: "Now that is far enough. If a move is made toward confirming the elective franchise on the African we will drop the party." Did they do so? Did they ever stick at the Civil Rights bill? Republicans will follow their leaders into any excess—colonization or miscegenation even if need be to retain power—and get plunder.

All the signs of the times seem to indicate that here is the battle-ground whereon is to be fought a terrific battle between State rights and Federal over-meddling. The Constitution of Indiana declares, Article 2, Section 5, that "No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage." If the State has any power or any right under heaven, she certainly has a right to regulate the qualifications of her suffragists. By common consent this important clause in the organic law of the State has been allowed to be overwhelmed and obliterated by that sum of all Federal usurpation, the fifteenth amendment.

The Constitution of Indiana further provides that only white male citizens who shall have lived six months in the State immediately preceeding the election, shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. And the act of 1852 provides that only the qualified voters of the State shall be allowed to vote for Presidential and Vice Presidential electors. Now we are to ascertain whether the United States will dare to go further and prescribe the qualifications of voters aside from the questions of race, color and previous condition of servitude. To that end the coming Legislature will recommend a Constitutional amendment requiring a residence of two years within the State, instead of six months, as formerly. This will be submitted to the people at a special election, to be held in April, and by its terms will go into effect, if ratified by the people, May 1, 1880. The people will ratify it, for the colonists have not expected to have an opportunity to vote until November, and therefore are not yet arrived in force. Thus the little game will be checkmated in grand style. And the torrent of tears rushing down from the pine clad hills of Maine shall meet with a tidal wave of sympathetic brine from the weeping eyes of unsuccessful Radical conspirators in the Hoosier State. JOHN.

CLEVER NIHILIST ENGINEERS.

How they Burrowed Under a Railroad to Blow Up the Czar.

[Berlin Correspondence London Standard.]

At last Russian letters and papers are allowed to convey more details relative to the terrible incident of the 1st inst. Though at a distance of two miles from the station, the spot where the attempt was made is situated in a densely inhabited part of the suburbs. In September one of the wooden cottages commanding the railway, one hundred and sixty feet distant from the metals, was purchased by a young man professing to be an artizan from Samara. He was evidently in a hurry to close and without any bargaining paid the 250 paper roubles asked by the proprietor. Immediately after he moved into the house, accompanied by a young woman and two associates. He held little intercourse with his neighbors and led a quiet and retired life. His furniture was scanty and his food supplied by the poorest shops in the neighborhood. On the rare occasions when a messenger or neighbor entered the house lamps were seen burning before the sacred images and the walls were found covered with portraits of the Emperor and Empress, as befits an orthodox Russian.

About the middle of October the new tenants commenced to sink a well in their court-yard, telling the neighbors that they required a large quantity of water for trade purposes. As has since come out, the well was only sunk to account for the quantity of sand removed from a shaft dug in a wooden shed forming part of the premises. This shaft was driven to the depth of five feet. From the bottom of the shaft a subterranean passage was bored in the direction of the railway, the sand being placed in the court-yard and some of the cottage rooms. This passage was 160 feet long and about three feet high. It was scientifically constructed, bricked throughout, and where it reached the side of the embankment widened into a spacious hole for the reception of the explosive material. For the latter pyroxiline seems to have been selected. Being placed at the destined spot, a little time before the Imperial train was due, it seems to have frozen in the severe cold of the last few days, which accounts for the comparatively small mischief done. From the pyroxiline a wire was laid down to an electric battery constructed on the most primitive principles, and placed in the wooden shed in the court-yard.

While the Emperor, who, thanks to an inversion of the usual order of the trains, had passed the fatal spot unscathed, was paying homage before the wooden statue of the Virgin at the Kremlin gate, the second train reached the spot opposite the miner's house and was blown into the air. Those of the railway servants who escaped unhurt, immediately ran to the next telegraph station to inform the police, but the wires were cut all round and it was an hour before the first constables, appeared on the scene. No trace of the criminals was detected, the only evidence left being the battery and a morsel of food.

As no one dared to acquaint the Emperor with what had occurred, his Majesty learned the incident only on the following morning. Two more days elapsed before the St. Petersburg press were permitted to allude to the event.

The labor expended by the conspirators in digging the Moscow mine is truly astonishing. Taking the length of the subterranean passage at the figures given above, the earth dug out cannot have weighed less than 12,000 hundred weights. If we assume five minutes to be required for three men to dig out and bring to the surface a quantity weighing forty pounds, 2,800 hours, some four months, must have been needed to construct the entire passage. Even this gives no idea of the amount of work done. It being alleged that the entire passage, as well as the cavern at its termination, was bricked, no fewer than 12,000 bricks can have been wanted to accomplish this work. To perform it without light or air for a length of 160 feet must have been no trifling matter. Again, as it cannot have taken less than fifty wagons to convey the bricks to the revolutionary cottage the cunning of its denizens in achieving the exploit without arousing suspicion is one of the most marvellous features of the case. Nor are the art and tact displayed in the arrangement of the mine to be lost sight of. Where the soil consisted of loose sand, the gallery, according to the most approved technical rules was supported by boards maintained by triangular frames which could not have been brought to the spot without carts and horses. If I add that the passage terminated at five feet from the railway embankment, as to carry it under the embankment might have caused some train to break in before the time appointed, the reader will be able to conceive the prodigious amount of work and talent devoted to the undertaking. From these and similar circumstances not a few Russians are led to imagine that there is more in this subterranean matter than appears on the surface.

What Rufe Ingalls Says.

[New York Graphic.]

General Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, was asked by a *Graphic* reporter, "What of General Grant's candidacy for the Presidency?"

"It appears to be that he is the greatest favorite at present. Yet he may not be the candidate. I cannot say that the General would accept if nominated. I don't think anybody knows. I don't believe even his wife knows. It depends upon how the nomination is presented to him. If elected, I think Grant would be a great benefit to the South. He is the best man that the South could choose for President. From the time of Lee's surrender until to-day he has always been a friend to the South, and he is to-day."

"President Hayes has been given the credit of being more pacificatory towards the South than Grant."

"But Grant inaugurated the policy. Grant has many leading public friends in the South—Lamar, Gordon, Stephens and the rest. He wants to see the bitterness and rancor of the war die out."

THE CEMETERY.

[Irwin Russell, a native of Port Gibson, Miss., and a frequent contributor to *Scribner's Monthly*, and, for a short while past employed upon the N. O. *Times*, died Tuesday last after a short but severe illness. He was a young man of bright intellect and finished education; he practiced law in Port Gibson for a while, but becoming enamored of a Bohemian life, set out in search of fame and fortune. Few men ever got so many buffets from the hand of fate, and still fewer so little benefit. By a strange coincidence, his last published lines were written upon the subject of his own grave. They appeared in the *Times* of December 14:]

THE CEMETERY.

I stand within this solemn place.
And think of days gone by—
I think of many an old-time face—
Here's where those faces lie.

I think of when, what time God please,
The hour shall come to me,
That, covered by the clay, like these,
My face shall masked be.

No marble monument will rise
Above that grave of mine—
No loving friends will wipe their eyes
When life I shall resign.

But when I leave my life—have left
My every present care—
I'll find a home of eare bereft;
My friends are living there!

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

How one of Grant's Millionaire Bonanza Princes Talks.

Grape and Canister for Hungry Stomachs.

[Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.]

A reporter of the Winnemucca Silver State interviewed Senator Sharon when the train stopped at that town. The reporter asked:

Rep.—Who do you think will be the Republican nominee for President next year?

Sharon—Gen. Grant will be, without doubt, if he will accept it. We need a stronger central government—the wealth of the country demands it; without capital and capitalists our government would not be worth a fig; the capital of the country demands protection; its rights are as sacred as the rights of the paupers who are continually prating about the encroachments of capital and against centralization. We have tried Grant, and know him to be the man for the place above all others. He has nerve. As President, he would be commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and when the communistic tramps of the country raised mobs to tear up railroad tracks, and to sack cities on the sham cry of "bread or blood," he would not hesitate to turn loose upon them canister and grape. The wealth of the country has to bear the burdens of Government, and it should control it. The people are becoming educated up to this theory rapidly, and the sooner this theory is recognized in the Constitution and laws the better it will be for the people.

Rep.—It is true that the capital of the country has for the last eighteen years controlled and run the Government; in fact, and in its interest exclusively; and it will so continue until there is a political change of the Federal Administration.

Sharon—Without bloodshed—and rivers of it—there will be no political change of administration. the moneyed interests of the county, for self preservation, must sustain the Republican party. The railroads, the manufacturers, the heavy importers, and all classes of business in which millions are invested, will maintain the supremacy of the Republican party. Democratic success would be bankruptcy to them. To avert fearful bloodshed, a strong central government should be established as soon as possible.

Rep.—What do you think will be the future legislation upon the currency question?

Sharon—It is difficulty to tell. I think greenbacks will be gradually retired, and finally—and at no distant day—gold will be made the Government money alone. Grant is in favor of a single standard, and that of gold. I think myself that in a few years this will be our best policy; but not at present.

A Vulgar American From Chicago

[From the London World.]

A downright vulgar American is about as vulgar a man as you could meet with anywhere. And perhaps the flower of American vulgarity is to be found in the thriving city of Chicago. The lion of a fashionable dinner table, at which I happened to be present the other evening, was a Chicago banker, so enormously rich that he might have said with *Mr. Anson* in "Courtship," "Wealth, I woller in it." He carried the outward signs of it about him in several massive rings, and a watch chain which hung like ropes of gold about his waistcoat. He was tall, lean and yellow, and abominably over-dressed; but mothers with marriageable daughters could not make enough of him.

He did not talk much, and would have got through dinner well enough but for one unlucky slip into which the kindness of his host betrayed him. He ate but little, and refused one dish after another; and the hostess, after trying in vain to tempt his appetite, said she believed she must give him up. "Wal, yes ma'am, I believe you'd best," said the banker. "You know I'd trust you with my purse and my topcoat; but I guess I'll be boss of my own stummick."

A Codfish Story.

[Cape Ann Advertiser.]

Not many months ago a party of Boston gentlemen came to this city and went on a fishing party. Some of them got pretty jolly. One in particular seized a codfish which they had caught and walked up the wharf. He soon espied a veteran fisherman sawing wood, and under the impulse of the moment fetched him a whack across the face with the codfish. In a moment he was sobered. The generous impulse of a noble heart throbbed in his bosom. He felt that he done a mean, ungentlemanly act, and he meant to atone for it then and there. Taking out a ten dollar bill he proffered it to the veteran, saying:

"Accept this and let it wipe out any recollections of the cowardly blow I struck you, as I did not mean to do it, and am very sorry for it."

The veteran took the bill, his face beaming with mingled astonishment and delight, and, making a bow, remarked: "See here, stranger, you can wipe me over the face all day long with a codfish at ten dollars a lick. I don't owe you a mite of ill will, I don't. I rather like your style. When are you coming again?"

And that settled it.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column. 48.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

MULLIGAN BOMBASTES BLAINE.

Mr. JIM BLAINE fills the most contemptible place in this whole Maine business. He has made incendiary speeches himself, given the preachers points for their political sermons, and doctored for weeks all the telegraph news sent from Maine, to advertise himself as a Presidential candidate. The other day he was reported as advising forcible resistance to the constitutional authorities, which calls from the New York *Herald* of Monday a leader showing up BLAINE. Of his threats the *Herald* says:

A Senator of the United States has no right to use such language, even in private conferences with his political friends. We can make allowance for the hysterical bravado of country parsons who know nothing of life beyond the narrow precincts of their little towns; but Senator Blaine has seen too much of the world to fall into their delusions. When a statesman of his experience and opportunities foments and encourages violence he sins against knowledge."

Then as to his imperiled Presidential chances, says the *Herald*:

Mr Blaine's chances were imperiled by the loss of Maine in 1878, and in the canvass of the present year he made herculean exertions to recover it. He did not quite succeed. His candidate for Governor fell about two thousand votes short of a majority, thus throwing the election into the Legislature. But as the new Legislature was expected to have a Republican majority in both branches it was a substantial Republican victory. An unspected slip betwixt the cup and the lip threatens to dash Mr. Blaine's Presidential hopes and he is doing his utmost to convince the country that if he loses control of his own State it will be owing to political knavery and not to the true result of the election.

As to BLAINE filling the *role* of "a strong man," almost any one would prefer the substitute he put in the Union army. A gusher and a scold, his courage is only manifest in such trickery as the larceny of the MULLIGAN letters or in prancing around the halls of Congress in windy and harmless debate. The *Herald* adds:

The advantage which the people would expect from having "a strong man" at the head of the government would be that his established character for firmness and decision would forestall the necessity for any actual resort to force by everybody's knowledge that he would neither flinch nor be trifled with, on the same principle that a nation fully prepared for war has the best chances for preserving peace. Mr. Blaine cannot fill that *role*. His inconsiderate menaces, instead of repressing violence, only tend to provoke and embolden his opponents. There has come to be real danger of a civil war in Maine by Mr. Blaine's willingness to ape a part for which his character and qualities do not fit him. If there should be a bloody conflict he will be held responsible, and the country will judge him an unsuitable man to be at the head of the government in a period when insurgent elements need to be awed into submission, if, indeed, such a period is before us. If the people should decide that they want "a strong man," they will mean a man strong to prevent disorder, not reckless to excite it.

DON CAMERON is pushing things. His State Committee held a meeting at Philadelphia yesterday, and by the vigorous aid of proxies, seventy-one of the ninety-three committeemen were represented. HOOTEN, the gaseous, presided, but his gag was not needed, as the committee came to the rack under a stiff curb. General NEGLEY on behalf of DON, said the Convention to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention should be held February 4th, five weeks off. JOHN K. EWING, a BLAINE manf wanted it postponed to April 14th, and got three votes. DON'S proposition, through General NEGLEY, went through booming. Between this time and the meeting of the Convention, DON will pick out his delegates to the National Convention, and all the State Convention will have to do will be to ratify his selections. There is to be no nonsense on the subject. The districts, where BLAINE or SHERMAN is the favorite, will have nothing to say. If any one grumbles he will be lashed into submission. DON CAMERON, who has neither the virtue of political honesty or the mildest qualities of statesmanship, has his hand on the throttle valve, and moves the Republican party of Pennsylvania according to his own sweet will and the corrupt ring interest he represents. How have the mighty fallen!

THERE are now in St. Louis, over twelve hundred colored exodusters in a most destitute condition. They are quartered principally on the resident colored population of the place. For the most part these negroes have come from Mississippi and Arkansas, and are in the most forlorn and wretched state. They have left comfortable homes in many cases, under the wicked teachings of their worst enemies, in search of an imaginary Arcadia where they are to live without work and to be fed as with manna from heaven. They are getting their first experience of realities in St. Louis. Many of them are diseased and grave apprehensions are felt that pestilence as well as pauperism may afflict the city to an alarming extent. Several hundred more are expected this week. Some idea of the means used to delude these poor creatures into their sad adventure may be gathered from some of the colored pictures distributed among them representing emigrant life in Kansas. Such as this, for example:

A cottage in the villa style. Doors open, showing elegant furniture and an open grand piano, at which a colored lady has seated herself, while others gayly attired in the latest fashionable style are saunteringthrough the halls and piazzas, or surveying parterres of flowers in the adjoining ground. The landscape presents a field of waving grain, with horse and mules in an adjacent pasturage browsing on clover waist high. In the midst of all this luxury a fine buck lopes up within easy rifle range from the villa door ready to be shot for the day's repast.

This picture has been circulated all through the lower Mississippi Valley and is headed "Emigrant Life in Kansas."

THE disaster to a train crossing the Frith of Tay, in Scotland, on Sunday has no parallel in the whole range of railroad accidents. The nearest to it that we can recall is the Norwich (Conn.) railroad horror, some twenty years ago, by which several passenger cars were precipitated into the Thames river, through an open draw bridge. The bridge over the Tay—which is an arm of the sea—was two miles long, and at its highest point ninety-two feet above high water. The gap in the bridge, swept clear by the storm, was about half a mile wide. Into this yawning chasm a crowded train of seven cars was precipitated on Saturday night, about eight o'clock, *eighty-eight feet* to the water, *forty feet* deep. There were over three hundred passengers, and so far as is known not a life was saved. The locomotive, cars and passengers were launched into this gulf of death, leaving not a trace behind. In horror and extent of life lost, in the suddenness and terrible grandeur of this accident, there is not hing in railway history to compare. There will be a searching investigation into the causes, for the storm that shattered the bridge was not exceptionally violent. If contractor or engineer of the bridge work is to blame it will go hard with him, for the English and Scotch do not palliate such crimes.

A COMMERCIAL paper published in New York says the accumulation of wealth in this country is progressing at so rapid a rate that within a quarter of a century New York will supplant London as the center of the world's financial exchanges. Statistics show that in 1790, when the population of the United States was only about 4,000,000, the average value of property to each individual in the country was $187. In 1870, when the population had increased to nearly 39,000,000, the average of property, in value, to each individual, was $776 96. It may be shown by next year's census that the percentage of increase in average wealth during the current decade is less than that of previous periods, but any apparent falling off will be more than compensated by the fact that now, if ever, values are real and at their minimum in most things, and the currency of the country is stable. It has been estimated that in 1865 the average wealth of each person in Great Britain was $1,020. By 1875 this had increased to $1,300. The calculated total increase of the popular wealth of the United Kingdom in the same period was $12,000,000,000, or about three times the public debt of Great Britain.

THE Maine preachers are going it about as strong as when they petitioned Congress "in the name of Almighty GOD." They are as abusive in their pulpit harangues as corner grocery politicians. It is stated as a fact that the Republican politicians have furnished them with political briefs and incendiary appeals, which they incorporate in their sermons. They use foul language about the most respected citizens, and have converted, in many instances, the house of GOD into a den of discord and vituperation. The natural results follow. Churches are dividing, and hundreds of church members are withdrawing from the sanctuaries they have hitherto attended. Many of these political priests are brainless asses, and do not know what they are talking of, or are incapable of appreciating a legal or constitutional argument. They are preparing the ground for BOB INGERSOLL, who has a Radical church of his own, by bringing discredit on Christianity. BOB and the Maine parsons can meet on the common platform of cursing Democrats.

FEW persons outside the iron trade have any idea of the magnitude of our importations of iron from Great Britain during the current year; but the following from a compilation in the New York *Bulletin*, embracing the purchases for eleven months ending Nov. 30th, compared with those of the corresponding period last year, presents the whole case in a nut shell:

	1878.	1879.
Pig (tons)	231,608	29,054
Bar, angle, bolt and rod	14,286	4,589
Railroad (iron and steel)	37,932	717
Hoop, sheet and plate	6,778	957
Cast	9,041	2,625
Old, for remanufacture	134,861	1,613
Total	431,506	39,505

The grand total of all description shipped from Great Britain to the United States during the eleven months is thus 392,001 tons, or a fraction over 392 per cent. greater than for the same months in 1878. The total value of these shipments, exclusive of freight, insurance etc. is placed at eight millions of dollars against one million and three quarters ast year.

WE advise GOV. GARCELON not to employ the militia upon the assembling of the Legislature of Maine. The chances are ten to one they would provoke a riot instead of preserving the peace. We have sufficient experience in this section to justify an admonition in regard to militia, although they may wear fine uniforms and be commanded by veterans. Let him take the same number of policemen with locust clubs, and we guarantee one regiment worth ten of militia armed with muskets. No one in Pittsburgh doubts if there had been fifteen hundred drilled police instead of that number of soldiers, there would have never been any property destroyed during the summer of 1877, for which Allegheny county is now called upon to pay a sum sufficient to maintain an effective police force throughout the State.

THE statistics of Chicago's business for 1879 have been printed, and show the year has been prosperous in all departments of trade. The total receipts of flour and grain—flour reduced to wheat—amounted to 133,842,137 bushels; of lumber 1,477,787,000 feet, and of hogs to 6,391,560 head. The increase in the year's mercantile set trade is at 20 per cent. The grain receipts were about the same, in the aggregate, as 1878. Lumber was about 300,000,000 feet larger. The number of hogs packed for the year ending Oct. 31 was over 5,000,000, and for November and December, or since the opening of the winter season, 1,350,000 head. For the first two months of the winter season in 1878 the packing was 1,555,000. This season's packing was interfered with by labor strikes.

GOVERNOR GARCELON is seventy years of age; he is not a candidate for any office. No man doubts his integrity or nerve, nor has BLAINE, the great bulldozer of Maine, been able, with all his craft and cheek, to place his finger upon a single case where the decision of the Governor and Council has not the authority of the Constitution and Supreme Court to rest upon. This is a very different Returning Board from that of Louisiana, where AGNES JENKS and demoralized negro bar keepers sold out the State for cash and office, and immediately shrank from the gaze of an offended people. Governor GARCELON is of the JACKSON mould; assumes the responsibility, and dares his bitterest enemies to point out a single infraction of duty, or a failure to comply with the Constitution or the highest judicial decisions.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

AGNES JENKS will have her husband in the New York Custom House instead of meandering at Washington. AGNES can have whatever she wants from SHERMAN, as he knows how it is himself and HAYES knows how it is from SHERMAN.

THE bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, which has passed the Spanish Senate, is not designed to effect emancipation for nearly ten years, and then the liberation is to be under certain vagrancy laws which in effect will perpetuate the institution.

A MONTREAL paper thinks that it is a needless extravagance to maintain a Cabinet of thirteen Ministers for less than 5,000,000 souls in Canada, while nearly 50,000,000 of people in the United States get along with only seven Cabinet Ministers.

"WHETHER the Constitution in any of its stages, or as it now stands, be a National or a Federal one, is a question which ought to be premised by a definition of the terms, and then the answer must be that it is neither the one or the other, but possessing attributes of both."

THE Philadelphia *Record* says that JOHN MORRISSEY paid $250,000 of TILDEN'S money to secure the nomination at St. Louis. That's nothing to what CHANDLER spent to deprive him of his seat after his election. One of the objections urged against TILDEN by some leading Democratic politicians is that having plenty of money he refused to spend any. How is it?

"OUR governmental system is established by a compact, not between the Government of the United States and the State Governments, but between the States as sovereign communities, stipulating each with the other a surrender of certain portions of their respective authorities to be exercised by a common government, and a reservation for their own exercise of all their other authorities."

FERNANDO WOOD wants to stop JOHN SHERMAN'S suspicious syndicate dealings in refunding the seven hundred millions of five and six per cent. bonds due between this and June, 1881. He insists a three and a half per cent. bond can be negotiated. SHERMAN is enraged at this poaching on his preserves and maintains the Government must pay four per cent., and that it is all bosh. FERNANDO'S idea, of a less rate. The half per cent. may be JOHN'S little "divvy."

THE N. Y. *World* continues to assail Mr. TILDEN for what it terms his "dawdling" policy in '76-'77, in failing to assert his rights. It was gratified at the course of KELLY in defeating ROBINSON because it thereby damaged TILDEN, and exhibits a half-hearted support of GARCELON in Maine, and seems willing to have a surrender of the whole question. If it lives long enough it will ascertain it does not represent the voice and heart of the Democratic party of the country.

NOTWITHSTANDING the water works have been costly, they will pay back in the course of time their entire cost; our streets are of immense value to the whole city: and the opportunity afforded for the improvement of real estate in building, will increase the basis of taxation, which will, in few years, make up the original cost, but there is no present or future benefit for the money paid for the riot losses. It is a dead horse—yet the people are willing to pay—under the decisions, without further costs.

GENERAL WALKER, Superintendent of the Census of 1880, thinks the result will show the population of this country to be from forty-seven to forty-eight millions. He believes, from facts already in his possession, that there will be found to be quite a large increase of population in the Western States, particularly in Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota. The Southern States will also show an increase, particularly Texas, Missouri, Tennessee and Northern Alabama. He does not think there has been a decline in the population of any of the States. According to Gen. WALKER'S estimates, three Western and four Southern States will have an increase of representation in Congress.

THE Postmaster General has shut down on the delivery of mail matter to the brokers in New York doing business on the stock combination system. He will next tackle the Chicago grain brokers, and we suppose wind up by refusing mail facilities to people advocating doubtful religious and political ideas. It is a great comfort that Col. KEY, late of the rebel army, should assume a guardianship over the morals of the whole country, but we apprehend he may push the matter too far. In some of his manifestations, as in stopping the circulation of lewd publications and books, he had public sympathy and was in the right; but if he is going to tell the people what sort of business letters they must write and to whom, he shows evidence of slopping over.

Wealth of the Cotton States.

The State of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas are known as the cotton States since the cultivation of cotton absorbs the labor of the husbandman in that region of our country. The total population of the ten States in 1870 was 8,272,223. The close of the war found them impoverished. Their property was destroyed. We of the North next overran them with carpet-baggers, who stole from them, interfered with their State Governments, oppressed them in many ways. The inhabitants of the cotton States waited as patiently as they had fought courageously, and at last regained the control of their own affairs. From that time the onward march of the cotton belt toward the most unprecedented prosperity has not faltered for an instant. The year of 1878 was a prosperous one far them, and they justly rejoiced over the result. For the year ending on June 30, 1879, the domestic exports from the United States amounted in value to a total of $717,093,777. Of this vast sum the ten cotton States, with their scanty population, are credited with $162,304,250 for their cotton alone. Over twenty-two per cent of the value of our exportations was received for a crop grown by less than twenty per cent. of our population.

GENERAL NOYES, our Minister to France, has been visiting Palestine, and the foreign mails report that a member of his family came near drowning while bathing in the Dead Sea and was rescued with great difficulty. Considering that three or four parts of Dead Sea water on evaporation yield one part solid matter, and that a bather standing erect rises breast high above the surface, it must require extraordinary ingenuity even for a Yankee to drown in the Dead Sea who preserves presence of mind enough to abstain from reversing the natural positions of his head and his feet. The most serious danger consists in strangulation by swallowing the strong brine. The density of the water of the Great Salt Lake in Utah is not quite so great. A bather standing erect in it does not rise quite so high into the air. The Southern end of that lake has been a favorite resort for excursion parties from the Mormon capital for thirty years, but we believe no fatal accident ever has occurred there.

THE widow of Ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania is being urged for appointment as Postmistress at Kittanning, Armstrong county. Mrs. Johnston, who is said to be in need of the support which would be furnished by the office in question is recommended by the citizens of Kittanning without regard to party and is likely to be appointed. Gov. Johnston as President of the Senate succeeded to the governorship on the resignation of Gov. Shunk, when dangerously ill. In 1848 he was elected over Morris Longstreth by a majority of 291. Serving three years as Governor, Gov. Johnston was defeated in 1851 by Governor Bigler by 8,455. He was the only straight-out Whig ever elected Governor of the State. Ritner was elected as an anti-Mason in 1835 and Pollock as a Know-Nothing in 1854.

HART, the colored pedestrian, has succeeded in making the best time on record in this country. It is not improbable that it is the best time ever made anywhere, for there is some doubt as to whether Weston really coverd the 550 miles placed to his credit in London. The match which ended in New York on Saturday night was certainly a remarkable one. It would be rather amusing, to say the least, if the colored boy should now go to England and reclaim the belt. Rowell's best time was 530 miles. Hart has overstepped his mark by ten miles, and there is no reason why he should not defeat the Englishman on his own ground.

THE Mission to Russia, which Mr. Hayes has, according to report, offered to Governor Van Zandt of Rhode Island, has not been in great request of late. The incumbent has to spend a good deal of his own money in order to keep on a footing socially with the representatives of other great powers. Then the climate is very trying, the Court is hedged about with ceremonial rules which are stumbling blocks to an American, and the language of the country is so difficult to acquire that it takes a foreigner half a lifetime to become familiar with it.

The Dead-Letter Office Sale.

[From the Washington Post.]

The sale, which has been in progress for about two weeks, of articles accumulated in the dead-letter office for the past two years, closed last night at Delmonico's auction-room. Remarkably good prices were obtained at the close, the average throughout being fair considering the large number of "sells" included in the lots. There was much disquiet among purchasers at the deceptive description of the articles found in the catalogue. No indication of the condition or quantity of the goods contained was given, and frequently clothing, &c., was bought for new, which turned out, on examination, to be either too soiled to use, moth-eaten, are had been carelessly cut with shears in first opening the packages. Toy watches were offered without any indication of their quality, and bought at prices only swarranted by the belief that they were genuine. Many of the cloth and hair packages had been carelessly cut open, and the contents were found completely spoiled by being cut right through the centre.

A Courageous Doctor.

A hero among physicians is Dr. South of western Texas. He was warned some time ago that his life was to pay the forfeit of having voted on the Grand Jury for the indictment of a certain band of desperadoes. One night a man rode up to the doctor's ranch and informed him that the wife of the ringleader of the gang was ill, and that he must attend her. He naturally thought that it was a trick to get him out and kill him, but he was conscientious in his profession. He got his horse and rode away with the messenger right into the gang of desperadoes, and, dismounting, entered the tent of the woman. There lay the sufferer, while the man who had promised to kill the doctor stood near by. The doctor drew his revolver, placed it on the pillow and remarked that he would "attend to professional calls first and personal ones afterward." The desperadoes were struck with his courage and his humanity, and trebled his fee instead of shooting him.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

BARONESS BURDETT-COURTTS has spent $15,000,000 for philanthropic objects.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, will have charge of the cotton manufacture department in the complication of the next census.

GEN. SAM CARY of Ohio is on the track of Col. Bob Ingersoll with the conundrum: "what good have the Infidels done, anyway?"

SENATOR WHYTE of Maryland, has given official announcement that he is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

JOHN B. GOUGH has a family which consists of a wife and four nieces. He makes about $20,000 a year, but has saved only about $100,000.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S daughter Annie, who went abroad with her mother to cultivate her voice for the stage, has renounced that project.

THE French Government has pardoned hundreds of once red-handed Communists, but still refuses to permit Marshal Bazaine to visit his native land.

SAM WARD, the great American lobbyist and after dinner joker, has been a constant companion of Gladstone in his great political tour of Scotland.

BANCROFT, the historian, has given up his horseback rides, but work as hard as ever on his history. He talks very cheerfully of his old age and death.

AMONG those named for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois are Gov. Cullom, E. B. Washburne, Richard J. Oglesby, and John H. Hawley.

MR. OLIVER AMES gave a one-thousand dollar railroad bond to each of the employes in the Boston office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on Christmas.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN, the liberal Washington banker, has reached the age of eighty-one. His health is vigorous, and he is said to have a marvelous memory.

A DAKOTA paper asserts that 1,200 pitchforks were sent to the Santee Indians and that there are not over 600 Santees at the agency, counting both sexes and all ages.

CONGRESSMAN BUCKNER, of Missouri, is reported as saying that Senator David Davis, of Illinois, could carry the West and defeat Grant, and that he is the only man who can do it.

IN the list of Georgia lawyers who have received big fees the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* puts Senator Ben Hill first. He received in one case a fee of $140,000 of which $60,000 was paid in cash.

THE seats in Professor Swing's new church, in Chicago, were sold at auction last Monday evening. The premiums amounted to $4,000. The highest premium was paid by "Long John" Wentworth, who bid $160.

DINGLAKE the historian, is a lawyer as well as the heir to a large property. He has all his life long studied plans of battles in war, and he rode beside Raglan in the Crimea. He is very slow, concientious and patient in his work.

THE Prince of Wales' income will probably be diminished some $100,000 a year by the hard times, while they make no difference to his mother, whose $5,000 a day comes in quarterly in hard cash. This does not include large revenues from other sources.

THE contest for the Senatorship in Mississippi seems to be narrowing, the chances now lying between Barksdale and Singleton, the latter being credited with the best prospects. General Chalmers has withdrawn, but some dark horses are darkly mentioned.

LUTHER'S wedding ring is on exhibition at a jeweler's shop in Dusseldorf, Germany. On it is represented the crucifixion of Christ, a small, bright ruby standing for a drop of blood. The inscription is "Catherine von Bora to Dr. Martin Luther, 13 June, 1525,"

THE newsboys and bootblacks of Boston now rejoice in an elegant reading-room, which was dedicated on Christmas Day. It has baths, books, newspapers, a Chickering piano, checkers, dominoes, bagatelle boards, and entertainments of a pleasing and instructive character will occasionally be given.

THE appraisers of the estate of the late William S. O'Brien, of San Francisco, have made an inventory, showing its value to be $9,655,459 77. One item is 23,750 shares of Nevada Bank stock, valued at $140 per share. He also owned $2,500,000 in United States four-and-a-half per cent. bonds.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL MCCORMICK has completed a list of all expenditures upon the part of the United States at the Paris Exposition and the same will be sent to Congress by the Secretary of State. Of the two Congressional appropriations, amounting together to $190,000, the Commissioner General reports an unexpended balance of between $10,000 and $11,000.

AMONG the bequests of the late Judge Parker, the railroad capitalist, which it is said, has just been announced for the first time, is the sum of $300,000, the interest of which is to be used for the support in St. Luke's Hospital, at Bethlehem, Penn., of workmen of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company who become crippled, sick or too old to work while in the company's employment.

MISS ADALAIDE NEILSON is playing in St Louis, where she will remain during the week. Her manager says she will shortly retire from the stage and will marry an Englishman of high position. Her farewell tour, so far, has been a successful one. In Chicago she played two weeks to $14,000, in New York two weeks to between $13,000 and $14,000 and in Brooklyn one week to $7,000.

SENATOR BAYARD is fully determined, says the Washington *Star*, to press a debate on his financial resolution as soon as the Senate reassembles, and as there is no "previous question" in that body he is sure to succeed. The *Star* says that as the Senator introduced the resolution without consulting his party associates he fully resolved to stand by it alone, if need be.

ON CHRISTMAS day Robert Mitchell of Cincinnati, assembled his family, consisting of sons, daughters and grandchildren, twenty-six in all, for a Christmas dinner. The first course was twenty-six envelopes, passed around on a tray one envelope for each member of the company. Opening these the astonished relatives found gifts of houses and lots and money ranging from $50,000 down, and aggregating fully half a million dollars, the bulk of Mr. Mitchell's estate.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Attempt to Assassinate King Alfonso.

Latest Details from the Afghan War.

SPAIN.

A YOUNG SPANIARD TWO FIRES SHOTS AT THE KING AND QUEEN.

MADRID, December 30.—As the King and Queen of Spain were driving through the gate of the royal palace this evening, a young man, dressed as a workman, fired a shot from a revolver at the royal carriage, but his aim was bad and nobody was hurt. The ball has since been found and weighs an ounce. It passed close to the head of one of the royal footmen. King Alfonzo was driving at the time. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested, and has confessed his crime. His name is Gonzales and aged nineteen years. He is a waiter by occupation and a native of Galicia.

MADRID, December 30.—The *Diario Espanol* says two shots were fired at the Royal carriage, the second passing quite close to the Queen's face. The weapon was a double barreled pistol. The diplomatic body have gone to the Palace to congratulate their Majesties upon their escape. The attempt excites general indignation in Madrid. It is believed that Gonzales had accomplices and three persons have been arrested on suspicion. Gonzales has been living in Madrid for some time. King Alfonso attended the opera at night.

Senor Agala, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

The present session of the Cortes will close when the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba is disposed of. The new session will begin in March.

Great floods occurred in Canary Islands on the 21st inst. Houses and crops were destroyed.

AFGHAN WAR.

GEN. BAKER WITH A STRONG FORCE AFTER THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, December 30.—A dispatch dated Cabul, 27th inst., says: Gen. Baker has gone to Kohistan with a force consisting of 1,700 infantry, a regiment of cavalry and four guns to punish the insurgents there. Mohammed Jan has taken Musa Khan with him to Wardak. The country about Cabul is rapidly becoming quiet.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Col. Norman has been attacked at Gandamuk by Azmatullah Kahn, with two thousand followers. The enemy were driven off. The British loss was one officer and one man killed. Col. Norman will advance at once and reoccupy Lataband.

SPARKS.

A PROVISORY Commercial treaty between Germany and Austria has been concluded, to last six months.

IT is authoritatively stated that the attention of the German Government has recently been directed toward formulating anti-socialistic measures.

FOUR thousand Albanians are ready to resist cession of Gisinje and Plovato Montenegro. Ahmed Moukhtai Pasha's troops are mutinous. They have not been paid and are in rags.

THE Russian peasantry have become incensed at Count Schouvaloff for not dividing the estates and according to a London *Standard* dispatch inaugurated quite a riot at the castle and affairs have assumed a threatening aspect.

REPORTS of different commercial departments for the year just closing place the value of exports from England to America at £98,500,000 sterling, as against a little over £83,000,000 in 1878, showing a gain in the value of exports of fully £15,000,000.

DISPATCHES from Constantinople report the differences between the British Ambassador and the Porte, regarding the arrest and sentence to death of a priest, who had been convicted of being the author of tracts hostile to the religion of Islam, will be satisfactorily arranged.

LEADING German, French, Russian and English papers are making General Grant's remarks before the Peace Society at Philadelphia, the subject of considerable comment. The majority of them treat his views with favorable consideration, as worthy of the attention of their own statesmen and generals.

AN OLD GRUDGE.

A Murderer Murdered by a Blood-stained Desperado.

MT. VERNON, KY., December 29.—Shortly after one o'clock this afternoon, at Pine Hill, Wm. A. Owens shot and killed James Langford. The parties have been deadly enemies for years. In the year 1868 Owens shot and killed Henry Langford, a brother of James, in this county. He was tried for the killing and was acquitted. After the trial James Langford on several occasions attempted to kill Owens. At one of their meetings Langford emptied a shot gun into Owens' back as the latter was fleeing for his life, giving him a wound which nearly took him to the grave. At another time Langford chased him for several miles, swearing he would kill him. They were on horseback, and Owens, by forsaking his horse and taking to the woods, escaped with his life. To-day they met again at the store of A. P. Rickets, at Pine Hill. Hot words ensued, war was about to begin, and Owens, being unarmed, was compelled to run. Going to his house, he armed himself with a double-barreled shot gun and navy pistol. Returning, he met Langford in the road, and, raising his gun, fired immediately. After emptying his gun, Owens drew his pistol and fired four chambers of that. Langford fell at the first fire. He received the contents of both barrels of the gun in his body and three pistol balls passed through his brain. His death was of course instantaneous. When his body was visited, a few moments afterward, the large navy pistol which he has worn constantly for years was found strapped round his waist, with none of the chambers empty. It is supposed that he had no chance to draw his pistol. Had the opportunity been offered him he certainly would have improved it.

Besides the shooting affray with Owens some years ago, Langford has been mixed up in other affairs of bloodshed. He was from the head waters of Bitter Creek, and never parted from his pistols. The manner of his death to-day surprises no one.

William A. Owens has many stains of blood on his history. Besides the killing of Henry and James Langford, he also killed a man named John Griffin in this county, some years ago, not two miles from the spot where he killed James Langford to-day, and about one mile from the place where he killed Henry Langford. He was tried for killing Griffin, and was acquitted. In Indiana, about three years ago, he killed a man whose name is not known to your correspondent. Owens is yet a young man, not more than twenty three years of age. He is a wild, desperate man, and when he goes in to kill generally gets in his work well.

MURDERED HER MOTHER.

A Young Girl Jealous of her Parent Kills her.

BOSTON, December 30.—About nine o'clock this morning the occupants of the building, No. 11 Hamilton street, near Boston Common, were startled to hear that Mrs. Helen J. Ward, residing with her daughter, a young girl of the same name, of eighteen years, had been murdered in her bed during the night or early this morning. The woman expired shortly before eight o'clock. She was found to have been shot by a pistol ball, which entered her head just behind the right ear and passed entirely through her brain. The revolver with which the deed was done was a thirty-two inch calibre of the Colt pattern, and was found lying upon the floor. The bullet was also picked up from the carpet. The girl confesses to have shot her mother while they were lying together in bed. She claimed that the revolver, which was usually kept lying on a table at the bedside, was grasped by her about four o'clock this morning, under the impression that there was a burglar in the house. She has no very clear idea how it happened, but says she must have mistaken her mother for the supposed burglar, and in her alarm shot her. The unfortunate girl is under arrest. The theory of the detectives is that the daughter's lover had paid much attention to the mother, a good looking woman, as well as to the daughter, and that the young woman became jealous of such attentions, and had a dispute with the old lady during which the fatal shot was fired

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BOSTON'S BLAZE.

Counting the Losses, Which Aggregate $1,000,000.

BOSTON, December 29.—The total loss by last night's fire is now figured at about $1,000,000. There is much difficulty in obtaining a definite statement of the losses and insurance, but the principal losses are distributed as follows: Rice, Kendall & Co., $150,000; insurance $180,000; Cathedral building (occupied by them), loss $100,000 to $125,000, insurance $250,000; Houghton, Osgood & Co. estimate their loss at $100,000 on stock and $50,000 on Heliotypes, and an insurance of $7,500; Rand, Avery & Co., printers, lose about $75,000, fully insured; Scribner, G. P. Putnam & Sons, and other New York publishers, lose considerable in sheets printed by this concern; S. D. Warren & Co., paper dealers, in the Cathedral building, lose $50,000 on stock, insured; Claflin & Brown, paper dealers, lose $15,000, insured; Bigelow estate about $75,000. The vaults of the North Bank were opened this morning, and the contents found uninjured. H. H. Hunnewell, owner of the building occupied by Pierce & Hardy and others, has an insurance of about $70,000, which covers the loss. There are other heavy losses.

BOSTON, December 29.—Additional losses by last night's fire are as follows: E. K. Dunbar, printer, $10,000, insured; T. Y. Crowell, bookbinder, $40,000, insured for $30,000; S. K. Abbott, binder, $20,000, insured for $8,000; Claflin & Brown, paper, $75,000, not $15,000 as stated, partially insured; Ashton Valve Company, $8,000, insured; Brigham, publisher, $10,000, no insurance. The original cost of the Cathedral building is now stated to be $325,000, insurance $250,000. The loss on the Bigelow building is from $100,000 to $125,000. Houghton, Osgood & Co. are in the Cathedral building.

The aggregate damage to the buildings by the fire amounts to $319,300; insurance, $525,000. Aggregate loss of merchandise and fixtures, $657,700; insurance, $1,166,000.

INDIAN WAR TALK.

Fears of Another Massacre at the Los Pinos Agency.

LOS PINOS, COL., AGENCY, December 28.—The Commission adjourned yesterday to meet on the 29th inst., at Cleves Ranche on the Cimerron river, twenty-five miles south east of the Agency, there to await the arrival of the prisoners. Gen. Hatch and his escort left this morning at four o'clock in a drizzling rain. The five days extension expired on the 29th inst., and if all the indians demanded by the Commission are not surrendered by that date, the peace negotiations will end. "All or none," were the parting words of General Hatch to Ouray as he left the Commissions' rooms yesterday for his ranche to hold the final Indian council, which ere this decided the fate of the Ute nation. Ouray fully realizes the situation and knows that the ultimatum of the Commission is the demand of the nation, and if not complied with the Utes must go. The surrender of the prisoners is very doubtful. Chief Guero, the second to Ouray, being a medicine man, has a large following, and he has done more than all others to hinder the Commission from accomplishing its work. He is in favor of war, and at the time of the White river troubles wanted to massacre the people living on the garrison, and was only restrained by Ouray. If the War Department take charge of the Utes and troops are ordered in, they must come quickly, or Los Linos Agency may prove a second White River affair. When Ouray leaves for Washington there will be no one left to restrain the young bucks, and Guero is so hostile to the whites that he is liable to cut loose at any moment. Gen. Hatch has been very patient, and if successful, will be the first to have effected the peaceable surrender of the Indian prisoners.

EDISON'S LATEST.

Stock of the Electric Light Company Selling 3,000 Per Cent. Above Par.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Edison's forty lamps continue to burn with seeming success at Menlo Park. The stock of the Edison Electric Light Company is 3,000 shares, whose par value is $100 each. This makes the nominal capital $300,000. A great majority of the stock is held, it is said, by not more than ten men.

Mr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is also President of the Edison Electric Light Company. The Company has bought of Mr. Edison the right to introduce and continue his invention throughout the western hemisphere. What price he was paid has not been made known. It is said that he has reserved half of the right in England. The right on the European continent has been sold separately. Officers of the company in New York say that Edison has been well taken care of in the contract made with him.

The first reportable sales of the stock have been made within the past few days by Kirkland & Millekin, brokers. Mr. Saport, a member of that firm, says that on the day before Christmas five shares were offered at $1,350 a share, and that on Tuesday last the firm sold two shares at $3,000 a share, and on Saturday one share for $3,300. Since that time bids have been made as high as $3,500, but the stock is held above that price.

Arrival of Distinguished Irishmen.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Among the passengers by the steamship Republic were William Dillon, a barrister of Dublin, and and W. G. Matthews of the *Irish Times*. Dillon is a brother of John Dillon, who has been for a time associated with Parnell in the land agitation in Ireland. Matthews will attend the meetings at which Parnell speaks, acting as special correspondent of his paper in America. A meeting of the Parnell Reception Committee was held at the Astor House this evening, Hon. Wm. E. Robinson presiding, who announced that Rev. Dr. Storrs and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were in full sympathy with the movement. Two steamers will proceed dows the bay to meet Parnell.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a splendid dressing for the hair. No other like it. Try it and judge for yourselves.

c&w

GRITTY GARCELON.

Citizens of Maine Enthusiastic in His Support.

Immense Democratic Mass Meeting at Portland.

"He is Thrice Armed who Has His Quarrel Just."

The Governor Preparing a Reply to Morrill's Questions.

Arms Removed From the Bangor Arsenal to Augusta.

LAW AND ORDER MEETING.

BELFAST, December 29.—Hayford Hall was packed to its utmost capacity this evening in response to the call for the Law and Order meeting to sustain the Governor and Council. Hon. Wm. H. Rush, presided, and on taking the chair read abstracts from various speeches made at recent Republican meetings, and claimed they were revolutionary in character. He was very severe upon the Republicans and accused them of carrying the recent election by wholesale bribery. He said Tweed and his ring were no more corrupt than are James G. Blaine and his ring to-day. Governor Garcelon was then introduced and received with loud applause. He began by saying that he had not come here to make an apology for anything he had done or left undone. He spoke of the recent election and of the rumors soon after it took place in regard to the counting of the votes. He said that prominent Republicans had then said that the law of 1877 was clearly unconstitutional, and named Hon. William P. Frye as one of the number. He gave a full explanation of the Constitutional requirements in regard to the duty of the town officers and of the Governor and Council as to the election returns. He said that when the returns were laid before the Legislature they would in every instance be found correctly tabulated. He claimed that the returns were canvassed strictly in accordance with the Constitution and laws, and without regard to one party or the other. He spoke of the Republican Committee who visited him at the beginning of the canvass and said that he then told the committee that he himself had never yet seen a single one of the returns. For the past few weeks the most

ABOMINABLE LIES

had been daily set forth in regard to the counting of the votes. The returns from some of the large cities were fatally defective and the Governor and Council had nothing to do in regard to them but strictly follow the requirements of the Constitution and laws. The Legislature will undoubtedly do justice by the cities not represented as the two branches are judges of the election of their own members. The Governor spoke particularly of the Portland returns, and claimed they agree strictly with the record and therefore could not be amended, even under the law of 1877. The Danforth district was next spoken of and the Governor made a statement in regard to the returns from that town and said, that the record had been altered long after the election at the request of Geo. A. Curran of Calais. He said he had a letter of the Town Clerk of Danforth in his pocket, stating that he had changed his record under orders from the Republican Board of Select men. All the returns will be presented to the Legislature on the seventh of January, unless the State House is seized by a mob and the returns destroyed previous to that time. He challenged any man to put his finger on a single thing he had done not strictly in accordance with the Constitution, the laws and the precedent. On closing, the Governor was loudly applauded, and three cheers given for him.

Hon. William H. McLellan, the Attorney General, next addressed the meeting. He commenced by speaking of the clergymen who had spoken at an indignation meeting on Saturday evening, and said they had made many false statements. He denied emphatically the statement that has been made that he has advised the Governor not to submit the questions in dispute to the Supreme Court.

Resolutions were adopted supporting the Governor and Council, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Governor Garcelon.

THE ROCKLAND FUSIONISTS.

ROCKLAND, December 29.—The Greenbackers and Democrats assembled this evening to indorse the action of the Gover nor and Council in counting the election returns. Large delegations were present from Camden, Thomaston and other towns embracing the leading Democrats and Greenbackers. Hon Thompson H. Murch, M. C., indorsed the Governor who he claimed had only followed the Constitution and laws, and also said that more Greenback and Democratic towns and votes had been thrown out than Republican. Other speeches were made and resolutions adopted approving the course of the Governor and Council. The last resolution after denouncing the action of the Republicans concludes as follows: "We pledge our earnest and active support to the constituted authorities to make treason harmless and to punish traitors. We earnestly desire peace but we will bear arms if necessary and see that the Constitution and laws of the State be observed.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

PORTLAND, ME., December 30.—An immense audience assembled at the Democratic mass meeting to-night, City Hall being packed. A number of ladies were present in the galleries, and many distinguished Democrats were upon the platform. Sullivan C. Andrews presided, and opened the meeting with a brief speech, introducing Congressman Ladd, who said: "Men have spoken of arms; but I will tell them that he is thrice armed who hath his quarrel just." He said in the late election the Republican party was beaten, but by corruption and fraud they carried certain districts, but in times past they had made precedents by which they now lose control of the Legislature. He believed the Governor and Council had counted all the cases right, but if not, why this bluster? The Legislature can correct all mistakes, and seat all its members. Governor Garcelon is an honest man. He has taken oath to heaven to maintain the Constitution. He considered that the Supreme Court could not decide the case. It could only arbitrate.

THE REPUBLICAN BLUSTER.

Congressman Murch was the next speaker. He said he trusted this meeting was not composed of Democrats or Greenbackers alone, but of loyal citizens desirous of carrying out the laws. The Governor and Council had acted strictly in compliance with the letter and spirit of the law. It is too late to arbitrate the matter in the Supreme Court. The decision has gone forth and the Legislature must now decide the question. The citizens of Portland claim that they have been defrauded of five Representatives. The Governor and Council are right, and it is the stupidity of your own officials. Put men in office who will not load the returns so they will scatter and you will be all right. (Enthusiastic cheering). The Republicans are making a great howl about candidates who have no doubt received a majority of votes, but through the blundering of their own officials have been counted out. They have practiced the same thing for years and never counted out their own men. This bluster don't amount to a pinch of snuff. The whole hue and cry has been raised by the "Pap Suckers" of the Republican party. Intelligent Republicans are satisfied that the action is right. He believed a large majority of the people of Maine are in accord with the Council in this matter. He believed there would be no violation of the law, that the Legislature would assemble and every man who has received a certificate will take his seat peaceably.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS OF RADICAL FRAUD.

L. D. M. Sweet next made a long address sustaining the action of the Governor and Council, and exhorting his hearers to stand by them and thus defend the rights of all citizens of Maine. Hon. F. M. Fogg of the Governor's Council, was next introduced in the absence of Governor Garcelon. He thanked the people of Portland on behalf of the Council, and said the Council may have made some mistakes, but if he was to vote again he would vote the same as before except in two cases. He would throw out Auburn and Augusta. For twenty-three years you have not had an honest count. When we went to Augusta, though we were aware of the bulldozing and fraud, we were determined to give the people of Maine an honest count, and you got it. The Bangor *Whig*, the leader of the rebels, said, we did not dare to count anybody out; we had no thought of it. If we had followed Republican precedents we should have stolen everything we could have laid our hands on. In five more years your State would have been bankrupt. He described Senator Blaine seated at Augusta drawing the strings attached to the party journals at Bangor, Belfast and Portland, with collars about their necks marked J. G. B. He was not here to defend the Council, but to attack the Republicans for twenty-three years of fraud. He denounced the Republican party, Senator Blaine and the Associated Press. He said Governor Garcelon never signed a return in blank, but showed one signed in blank by Governor Connor. He showed a return from Jonesford without any writing inside and from Carroll with no votes against the names. If we had been Republicans we should have counted them in. He exhibited a Skowhegan double column vote and said, "You can distinguish that vote across the room." He read a list of votes counted out, showing in fifteen counties in the States 10,873 opposition and 12,785 Republican votes counted out. Take out the votes of the cities, which will get their Representative, and you have only 242 more Republican than opposition on the Republican ticket. On the Senatorial vote there was counted out 8,694 opposition and 9,850 Republican, only 1,156 difference. Take out the cities and you have 524 more opposition than Republican.

SOLON CHASE EULOGIZES GARCELON.

Solon Chase eulogized the Governor and Council and denounced the Republicans. Resolutions were adopted which declare that the votes having been honestly canvassed in accordance with the Constitution, law and precedents, the decisions are binding, and ought to be obeyed by all good citizens, and demands that the Governor suppress all disorders and pledge support to every measure necessary to that purpose.

PEACE TALK.

AUGUSTA, ME., December 30.—The Committee on Public Safety of this city called upon Governor Garcelon this forenoon, and had a lengthy interview. The committee consisted of Gen. Henry Boynton, Joseph Nye, ex-Governor Conner, Jonathan Holman, Major J. D. Myrick and Amos Wilder. They informed the Governor that they represented the people of the town, and would cordially join with the Mayor in his recommendations and suggestions. They trusted that no arrangements would be made made to bring the military here, and that the augmented police force would be amply able to quell all disturbances. The Governor replied that he had already given orders to Gen. White of Bangor and Major Folsom of Oldtown, to take one hundred stand of arms and ammunition from the State Arsenal at Bangor, and ship them by express to Augusta. He did this to test the sincerity of the citizens of Bangor as to whether they would obey the civil authorities. He had never ordered any troops to Augusta, and should not, unless there was an outbreak. The various rumors and stories which are rife, he said, were made of whole cloth. He was urged not to take arms from Bangor, but he steadily asserted that he would, in order to test the sincerity of the people. One of the committee suggested that a portion of the extra police force provided by the city could be detailed for duty under the direction of the Governor. The Governor replied, emphatically: "I have force enough, now." He also informed the committee that they might be aware of the fact that he had full power to call the Legislature away from Augusta. The conversation then turning upon the question of submitting certain questions to the Supreme Court, the Governor said he should go to Portland and obtain further legal advice before deciding to submit the question. He left on the two P. M. train.

REMOVAL OF AMMUNITION.

BANGOR, December 30.—The arsenal was opened to-day under the order of Adjutant General Leavitt, who called on Mayor Brown to notify him of the orders from the Governor for the removal of arms. The Mayor suggested that the removal be made in the quietest manner and believed there would be no interference with those acting under proper authority. This afternoon several teams laden with arms and ammunition, without any military or other guard passed through the streets to the Maine Central depot without molestation of the people standing on the side walks in large numbers. The ammunition will go to Augusta by express on the night train.

A LIE NAILED.

GARDINER, ME., December 30.—On reading the statement that Capt. Berry, of Richards' Light Infantry, had arranged to remove the arms of the company to some place where he could command their use, and that he openly avows his intention to refuse to obey any summons to turn out his command for the service of the State if Governor Garcelon calls upon him to do so. Capt. Berry declared the statements without foundation.

THE GOVERNOR IN CONSULTATION.

AUGUSTA, December 30.—The Governor returned from Portland this evening, accompanied by Hon. A. P. Gould. B. L. Staples, Clerk of the last House, is here. His duty will be to call to order the next House of Representatives. The Governor is in consultation this evening with A. P. Gould, and it is reported he is preparing a reply to Governor Morrill's letter. The Governor wishes it stated that he has given no authority for the statement that he had refused to submit certain questions to the Supreme Judicial Courts.

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL MUST BE SUSTAINED.

The *Advertiser* says the conference of leading Portland Democrats has agreed that the Governor and Council must be cordially sustained, that the first business of the Legislature must be to admit those elected who have not received certificates, and that these views will be urged upon the Democratic State Committee who meet here to-night after the mass meeting.

FALLING IN LINE.

BEDFORD, December 30.—The citizens of Bedford, sustaining the cause of Governor Garcelon and the Council, held one of the most enthusiastic meetings for many years to-night.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMMUNITION.

AUGUSTA, December 30.—Governor Garcelon is engaged at a late hour to-night framing a reply to Governor Morrill's letter. He states it will cover all the points suggested, but he will not be able to complete it until to-morrow. The guns and ammunition from the arsenal at Bangor came by the eleven o'clock train. There was quite a crowd at the depot, but no disturbance occurred. They were in charge of Adjutant General Leavitt, and were taken to the State House.

BANGOR, December 30.—The arms and ammunition moved by Adjutant General Leavitt from here consist of one hundred rifles, two boxes of ammunition, and twenty boxes of cartridges.

THE MILITIA.

BANGOR, December 30.—C. B. Marlon of Augusta, member of the Governor's staff, came on the evening train with a special order signed by the Adjutant General, ordering Lieutenant Colonel Daniel White, commanding the First Regiment, M. V. M., and Major Melville M. Folsom of the same regiment, to report at the Adjutant General's office in Augusta at ten o'clock A. M., Wednesday, December 31st. By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief.

DON CAMERON'S EDICT.

He Orders a Grant State Convention for February 4th,

To Select Fifty-eight Delegates to the National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—The State Republican Committee met at the Continental Hotel at noon to-day, with a large representation of the Committee present.

General Negley moved that the State Convention be called at Harrisburg, Wednesday, February 4th, to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge, Auditor General and Presidential Electors, and choose delegates to the National Convention.

Thomas J. Cochran of Lancaster county, wished a postponement until April 14th, and was sustained by John K. Ewing of Fayette county.

There were but three votes for the amendment, and the original motion was then carried without a dissenting voice.

This action means Greene for Supreme Judge, John Lemon for Auditor General, and a full Grant delegation to the National Convention.

10:30 P. M.—The Republican State Central Committee decided to call the State Convention at Harrisburg on February 4th.

FIRE DAMP.

Its Explosion at the Painter Mines With Sad Results.

The Affair Shrouded in Mystery With Grave Suspicions.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, December, 29—At an early hour this morning an explosion of fire damp occurred at the Painter Mines of the Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company near Irwin's station, resulting in the instant death of Samuel Kistler and Michael Kessler, fatal injury to S. C. Fry and slight injury to several others. Fortunately the mishap occurred before many of the seventy miners employed had assembled at the shaft. Both the dead men leave families. one of whom, (Kessler), was married about four months ago. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known, but it is reported that some miners from a neighboring mine could reveal the mystery were they so inclined. In fact it is openly charged that they opened a door used in confining the impure air within certain limits, thus alllowing it to reach the lighted lamps. Had the explosion occurred when all the men were at work, the loss of life would have been appalling. The Coroner is holding an inquest on the dead bodies and it is possible the investigation of the cause of death may lead to the unravelling of the mystery which now surrounds the sad affair.

BULLET THROUGH THE HEART.

Patrick Brennan Killed by Wm. Davis at Petroleum.

PARKERSBURG, W., VA., December 29.—A dispatch was recieved here this morning by Constable Mehen, ordering him to arrest a man named Wm. Davis, who is charged with the murder of Pat Brannon, at Petroleum on Saturday night. The murder is reported by some to have been the result of a fight between Davis and Brannon, while from other sources it is claimed that Davis shot and killed Brannon for the purpose of robbing him, and that he robbed the murdered man of $150 and made his escape. Davis arrived here this morning, when officer Mehen and another man crossed into Belpre, got a clew to him, and overtook him about seven miles from Belpre. They ordered him to surrender, which he did without any resistance. When he was told why he was arrested, he acknowledged the crime and gave his side of the story which was, that when returning from the neighborhood of Cisco Jackson's, on Hughs River, he met Pat Brannon and two of the Jackson boys, with whom he had not been on friendly terms. After quarrelling for some time a fight ensued between himself and Pat Brannon, during which Brannon knocked him down and jumped on him. He says that he then drew his pistol and, sticking it against Brannon's side, fired, shooting him through the heart, after which he fled and crossed into Ohio, where he was caught. Davis seemed utterly indifferent about the matter until he was near the Ohio river, on his return to this side, when he broke down completely, and would have thrown himself in the river if he had not been prevented.

Whooping Cough.

DR. KEYSER—I have for a long time been opposed to advertised or patent medicines, and it is with reluctance that I recommend any of them. The consideration, however, that I am doing the community a service, induces me to overcome my objections, and to publicly recommend your Pectoral Syrup. We have kept it in our family for the last five or six years, and have given it for coughs, such as are produced by colds, &c., with the effect of alleviating or entirely arresting them. During last wiuter they were exposed to the infection of whooping cough, and each of our three boys was attacked with what we believed to be that malady. We administered your Syrup liberally, and the result was, that the whooping cough lasted with neither of them more than ten or twelve days. I hope others will at least make a trial of your medicines in such cases, as we have found it beneficial.

Yours, M. DUPUY,
d&w No. 21 Wylie street.

DUNDEE DISASTER.

Details of the Tay Bridge Calamity.

Scenes and Incidents of the Horrible Affair.

HORROR STRICKEN BEHOLDERS.

NEW YORK, December 29.—A London special to the *Telegraph* says: The tidings of the disaster were first conveyed by a gentleman who had left his house with a friend while the southwest gale was blowing with all its fury. They began discussing whether on such a night the Edinburgh train would venture across the bridge. They then went to the Block Telegraph signal box, situated at the north end of the bridge, where they found a number of men anxiously awaiting information on the subject. Some of them asserted they had seen lights of the train in question enter on the bridge and cross the lower spans into the high girders. Then they saw a sudden shower of fire, which, with lights of the train, seemed to descend with great velocity into the river and then perfect darkness ensued. Minutes and minutes passed, but no signs of the train were seen, and the people asked themselves were these really the lights of the Edinburgh train they had seen so suddenly quenched. The horror stricken beholders made vehement appeals to the signal man to ascertain the truth. He replied that all he knew of the matter was that the train had been signalled to him from the south end of the bridge at nine minutes past seven o'clock. Discovering no indications of the approach of the train the alarm signal man endeavored to telegraph to the south end of the bridge but communication had ceased.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN PEOPLE LOST.

NEW YORK, December 29.—A special from Dundee says: "The appalling catastrophe of last evening has trown the city into a state of frantic excitement, and the neighborhood of the fatal bridge is thronged with horror stricken visitors. Not a soul escaped who was on the ill-fated train. The gallantry of James Roberts, the Locomotive Superintendent of the North British railroad of Dundee, and Station Master Smith, in venturing out on the bridge, is highly commended. In spite of the fury of the gale, which rendered the attempt doubly perilous, after tremendous exertions, their hands lacerated by clinging to the rails for dear life, they reached the edge of the fatal gap. Here they discovered that thirteen girders, each 245 feet wide and weighing 250 tons, all forming a kind of tunnel in the middle of the bridge, had been washed away. Nothing remained but bare iron piers. About one-third of the whole structure had vanished. Thirteen brickwork stumps were to be seen in the midst of the waves. It is positively asserted that three hundred and fifteen people are lost.

LONDON, December 30.—The Government has sent two inspectors to ascertain the particulars of the Tay bridge disaster and has also directed formal inquiry into the occurrence. Divers have thus far been unable to discover the wrecked train. They will make another effort to-day. The place where the train sank is full of quicksands and the bodies of the drowned will not recovered within a few days they will become embedded with the cars beyond recovery.

The Queen has telegraphed to the Provost of Dundee tendering sympathy to the bereaved. Only one body has so far been recovered, and that in a badly mutilated condition. Various accounts agree in placing the total loss of life at ninety.

A STRONG RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The bridge across the Frith of Tay was completed in 1813, having been in process of construction for several years. When finished it was pronounced one of the strongest and most trustworthy pieces of railroad bridge engineering in the world. Including its approaches, the bridge is about two miles in length and at the high est point, ninety-two feet above high water, and seventy-eight feet at its lowest. The superstruction consists wholly of wrought iron girders. For a mile and a half the bridge is perfectly straight, but there is a curve of about a quarter of a mile radius at each end. The gap created in the bridge through which the train from Edinburg was precipitated last night is not less than half a mile in length. It includes seven spans of 245 feet each and one of 145 feet.

The passengers were formerly transferred from a point near Newport across the Frith to Dundee in steamboats, which mode of transportation was superceded by the bridge. The Frith is always a stormy piece of water and receives the inflow of all the streams of Perth and a large proportion of those from Forfarshire, and is navigable for vessels of five hundred tons.

LONDON, December 30.—The gale which destroyed the Tay bridge was the most violent ever seen in Scotland since the memorable storm of January, 1868. From the time the gale began it continued to increase in fury until a perfect hurricane raged from the southwest. The streets of Dundee were covered with *debris*; chimney-pots and slates went whirling through the air, causing great damage to foot passengers. The streets were almost deserted until the rumor of the demolition of the famous bridge attracted hundreds to the shore of the Tay. Reports from Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock and Edinburgh say that the storm raged with great violence. The wind blew in tremendous gusts; the rain was drenching. All the accounts mention the continuous howling and roar of the wind, which deadened the falling crash of the whole central portion of the immense Tay bridge, which has hitherto been regarded as one of the wonders of the world.

TRAIN DASHED INTO THE WATER.

As the train ran on to the bridge a frightful wind storm sprang up, blowing a perfect gale, the current of air coming up the estuary from the firth with terrific violence. When the train reached the middle of the bridge the storm seemed to redouble its fury, and striking the structure, which is a new one, lifted near a half mile of it containing the train off the piers and dashed all into the water eighty feet below. The portion of the bridge which fell was about midway of the estuary and over the channel of the same.

It was some time after before the accident was known in Dundee. The train being greatly overdue, the fears of James Roberts, Locomotive Superintendent of the North British Railroad of Dundee, and Station Master Smith caused them to venture out upon the bridge, and after a perilous journey, in which they were badly bruised and lacerated in their attempts to maintain their footing, reached the north end of the gap, and, to their horror, discovered that thirteen sections, each 245 feet in length, had given away and fallen into the channel below. The night was clear and the moon shining brightly, and by its pale light the two men could see enough of the debris, which filled the river, to convince them that the train with its

LOAD OF HUMAN FREIGHT

had gone down with the bridge. When the two heroic men retraced their perilous steps and announced what had occurred, the news spread like wildfire, and the excitement became intense. Men ran wildly to the bridge, and the frantic cries of women could be heard above the noise of the wind on every hand. Soon thousands had collected at Tay Bridge station, all eager and anxious to hear the least word concerning the disaster. Quantities of doors and roofs of the submerged carriages, together with wearing apparel and pieces of the bridge, floated to the shore.

A thorough search was made for survivors, but none were found. As the doors of the carriages were all locked, in accordance with law, it is probable that not one soul was saved of the three hundred passengers and railroad servants who went through the bridge with the train. After daylight this morning six bodies washed ashore from the wreck. The exact number of victims to the frightful disaster will never be known; but it is estimated by those in positions to best know that it will not fall far short of three hundred. After special inquiry it is established that no Americans were on board the ill-fated train.

The divers were set at work early this morning, and recovered the body of a female terribly lacerated and disfigured. The body was found among the *debris* where the wreck occurred. Subsequently the divers discovered the location of the train, which had been carried some distance down the stream by the current, but up to a late hour this evening had not been able to distinguish the passengers. The scenes around the locality are intensely painful. Upon the receipt of the news the Queen telegraphed the Provost of Dundee her sympathy.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Sir Thomas Bouch, the engineer of the bridge, with a number of other engineers, made an inspection. They found that the whole pier foundations were intact. The opinion of himself and others is that the train proceeded without interruption until it reached the high girders, then one or more of the back carriages went off the rails, coming against the lattice works and tore the structure to pieces, causing the frightful disaster. The showers of sparks seen by those on shore are believed to have been caused by the collision of carriages with the iron work.

WORK OF THE DIVERS.

After several unsuccessful attempts a diver has discovered a first-class carriage of the wrecked train, but as there were no first-class passengers no bodies were discovered in the car. Operations will be resumed to-day.

A heavy gale, mingled with rain, hail and snow, accompanied by thunder and lightning, burst over London yesterday afternoon. Terrific gales are reported from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, causing much damage to property.

THE COLORADO LYNCHING.

Details of the Work of the Mounted and Masked Mob.

DENVER, COL., December 29.—The details of the lynching of Seminole and Woodruff at Golden on Saturday night are now at hand. At twelve o'clock a body of mounted and masked horsemen, rode into Golden, surrounded the jail as if by prearrangement, posted guard at all points of approach, and refused any one to pass. The horsemen advanced on the jail, battered down the outer doors with sledge hammers and crowbars, and proceeded to do the same with the iron jail doors, and finally reached their victims.

Seminole was terribly frightened, and wilted down like a weed, but Woodruff showed fight, but was beaten over the head with a revolver. The telephone wire, connecting the jail with Golden, had been previously cut, and when an attempt was made to reach town by that means the discovery was made. Both men were heavily ironed and their arms having been tied behind their backs, were marched down the hillside to the Littleton and South Platte railroad bridge. This bridge is only three hundred yards from the jail, and was soon reached.

Seminole was placed under the rope at one end, and his companion about ten feet from him. When all was fixed a deep voice asked if they were ready, and if they had anything to say why they should not be put to death. Woodruff protested his innocence, declared that he knew nothing of the affair, and begged to be spared. Seminole, whose breath had nearly left him from fright, then said that he and Woodruff had committed the deed, but begged piteously for his life. The two men seeing all hope gone, now looked death in the face. Seminole uttered a loud prayer, invoking the mercy of Heaven. He stopped short, and was apparently lost in contemplation of his approaching end. Woodruff on the contrary made his prayer in secret, and said nothing that could be heard. At a given signal the ropes were speedily and quietly adjusted. In another instant both bodies fell with a dull thud. Both necks were instantly broken.

The mob, having done their work, mounted their horses and rode away, giving a parting salute in the way of several pistol shots as they rode. It was not long before the entire town was aroused, and speculation ran riot as to whom the lynchers could be, and in less than an hour half of Golden was at the bridge viewing the scene of the midnight work.

The crime for which these wretches were lynched was committed on September 10, when they employed R. B. Hayward, a respected citizen to take them to Cattle Camp. He started with them, the last seen of him alive. Search for him and team proved of no avail for three weeks, when Hayward's body was found rotting under a culvert near Denver. Governor Pitkin offered $1,000 reward; also, Jefferson county $500. A clew was finally gained, and the two were arrested. It was subsequently ascertained that they choked Hayward and then dumped him on his head, breaking his neck. The crime was a brutal one, and the feeling of the whole community is that they received their just deserts, and justice was avenged.

Kearney and the Socialists.

A Boston correspondent interviewed Denis Kearney on Sunday with the following result:

General Ben. Butler and Denis Kearney had an interview here to-day, and it is thought Denis is here with the desire of the General and purpose of his own. Kearney to-night told your correspondent that he intends to go to Augusta, Maine, where he shall be heard in spite of the Republicans who may threaten to make a corpse of him. In regard to the opposition to him and his ideas expressed at the Socialists' Convention at Pittsburgh to-day, Denis says the Socialists will have to swallow him and his views or be doomed to defeat next year.

What "the Nigger" Owes to His Owners.

[Lamars (Iowa) Sentinel Rep.]

The nigger has no more right to vote the Democratic ticket than to take up arms against the nation. Indeed, they are virtually the same thing. If left to himself the nigger would have been a slave for the next thousand years. Through all the coming cycles of time he could not conquer either his freedom or his franchise, both of which are the gift to him of the Republican party and both of which he is bound to use for the behoof of his benefactors, by working and voting for the Stalwarts. For a nigger to vote any other than the stalwartest Republican ticket is not merely ingratitude; it is treason, and should be punished as such.

A Sick Woman's Presentment.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

A strange case occurred in Rehoboth, Mass., last week. Mr. Wetherell watched with Mrs. Kent, an invalid. The sick lady aroused herself and said, "Something dreadful has happend." Soon after a rap was heard at the door, when she said: "Now you will hear what dreadful thing happened." The door was opened, and a messenger announced to Mr. Wetherel that his mother whom he had left in usual health, died suddenly about the time of Mrs. Kent's mysterious disclosure.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman on the Refunding Scheme.

How Republican Managers Propose to Nominate Grant.

Figures on the Enormous Profits of Financial Swindlers.

THE REFUNDING SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Senator Morrill publishes a lengthy letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the refunding scheme, in which the latter concludes as follows: "As before stated, I think the present an exceptionally favorable time for refunding, and I am satisfied 5 per cent, and 6 per cent. bonds, so soon to become redeemable, cannot be so safely and so profitably provided for in any other manner. The very large amount to be refunded prior to July 2d, 1881, nearly eight hundred millions, is considerably in excess of the amount refunded in any one year, since refunding began, and I respectfully submit that the time now available is none too great for the purpose. The passage of the bill introduced by yourself in the Senate, and by General Garfield in the House of Representatives will, I believe, enable the Department to refund the entire amount prior to the maturity of the bonds, but if it should not result in speedily refunding the whole of them that the clause of the bill which renders applicable the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, &c., will enable the Department to call such five per cent. and six per cent. bonds, after they shall have matured, and to redeem them with the proceeds of the four per cent. bonds so authorized, and such proceeds would include, of course, whatever premium the bonds may then sell for. While it is not thought safe to assume that upon resuming funding operations (with the prospect of the emission of four per cents, about equal in amount to the present issue), the bonds will remain at a price much, if any, above par. It is thought that under the operation of the proposed bill parties may be induced to surrender bonds now held by them, upon payment of the amount, not to exceed the difference in the interest between the bonds received and those issued."

CABINET MEETING.

At the Cabinet meeting this afternoon there was quite a discussion of the Ute affairs. Secretary Schurz submitted several dispatches which he received night before last. They contained no further details than have already been given. The information in possession of the Government, however, is of a somewhat different character than that received by the President. There is nothing in this official information to show that the Ute Commission has been a failure, and nothing to indicate that General Hatch and his party are in any danger from the Indians. Steps have, however, been taken to protect the party in case there should be any attack upon them. It was agreed that the friendly Southern Ute Chiefs, about whom General Hatch has telegraphed, should be brought on to Washington.

TROOPS READY.

General Sheridan visited the headquarters of the army this morning and had a lengthy conference with General Sherman, mostly devoted to the Indian question. As a result of the interview, it can be stated necessary measures have been taken to have the troops in readiness to take charge of the Indian question just as soon as the Interior Department gives up the job.

ONLY MACHINERY WANTED.

The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, in a dispatch to the Department of State dated November 12, 1879, referring to his previous notice already published of the great fair to be held in Buenos Ayres in 1880, reports that after correspondence and interviews with the Secretary, he has to announce that only machinery from the United States will be allowed in the exhibition.

LEGAL TENDER TEST CASE.

It is said by those familiar with the practice of the United States Supreme Court, that it is very doubtful whether the motion made by Senator Edmunds, to have the legal tender suit advanced, will be granted. The reason given is that the suit is one in which the Government of the United States is directly interested, and no official has appeared for the Government.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The December crop report of the Department of Agriculture states the preliminary investigation points to an increase of twelve per cent. in the area sown in winter wheat. For tobacco the final returns have not sensibly changed the November estimate of this crop. The total product of the country is within a small percentage of that of '78. The total crop of 1879 is estimated at 384,049,659 pounds and valued at $21,545,591, against 392,546,700 pounds, valued at $22,137,528, in 1878. The return of the oat crop made November 1st, is confirmed by the report of this month. The total production of the country is estimated at 364,223,000 bushels, this year, against 413,578,000 bushels in 1878. The price as returned on the first of this month averaged 33.2 cent per bushel against 24.6 last year at the same time, making the total valuation this year of $120,855,000 against $101,954,000 in 1878.

For potatoes there is no change in the estimate of last month with an increase of 3 per cent. in the acreage. For this year there is a yield of 98 bushels per acre against 69 bushels last year and 94 bushels in 1877. Total crop for the country is estimated at 181,369,000 bushels which at the price returned, 43.5 cents average, would make in round numbers $79,000,000 against a valuation last year of $73,050,000. The area in winter rye has fallen off about 3 per cent. from last year. The hay crop is about 2 per cent. less than that of 1878. The average price of hay is about 9.24 per ton against 7.21 in 1878.

PREPARING FOR GRANT'S NOMINATION.

Information reaches here that Senator Conkling is arranging to have the New York Convention to select delegates to the National Republican Convention called in February, Don Cameron has already arranged for this early date for the Pennsylvania Convention, and an effort will be made to have the Indiana and Illinois Conventions held the same month. That this movement is preconcerted in the interest of General Grant's Presidential nomination there is not the least doubt. It contemplates just this: that if the Grant managers in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois can have their respective conventions held in February, and at the same time have the delegates pledged to support Grant, his nomination will be almost assured nearly three months before the convention meets. If this plan should succeed, Grant will have pledged to him in February one hundred and ninety-two delegates, more than half of the number required to secure the nomination. The hope is, however, that if the States indicated carry out the prearranged program that the demonstration will be so great in Grant's interest that the States which hold their conventions and elect their delegates subsequent to February will want to get in with the strong current, and many of them will likewise instruct for Grant. Again, it is believed that the program will convince both Sherman and Blaine quite early of the hopelessness of their candidacy, and that they will get off the track, and then the nomination of Grant can be made with unanimity that he cannot do otherwise than accept, coming to him, as it is believed it will, with almost, if not entirely, the unanimous expression of the convention.

GRANT TAKES HIS DEPARTURE.

General Grant received callers this morning until 10:30 A. M., and afterward walked about the city with General Beale until half-past two. He then lunched at Gen. Beale's residence. All the members of the Grant family were present with the exception of the General's married daughter, Nellie. At 5:30 P. M. General Grant and party left for Richmond in Col. Scott's private car. The party consisted of General and Mrs. Grant, General and Mrs. Sheridan, Col. and Mrs. Grant, Miss Kitty Felt of Galena, and Byron Andrews of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. They expect to be in Charleston on New Year's morning. From Charleston they go to Fernandina, Fla., by way of Savannah instead of Cedar Keys, as was originally intended. At Fernandina they will embark for Havana on the steamer City of Alexandria of the New York and Havana line, which left New York on Saturday, a d will put in at Fernandina for them. This is the steamer on which General Grant originally intended to sail from New York, and has been fitted up with accommodations expressly for him. General Sheridan will accompany the party as far as Havana. His future movements will be governed by the course of events in the Indian country.

ENORMOUS PROFITS OF SWINDLERS.

It appears from the evidence as set forth in the report of the Postoffice Department's Special Agent that one Benj. R. Buckwalter is the originator and principal proprietor of the business conducted under a fictitious name. Some time ago he effected an arrangement with W. D. Duff and H. Lassing, according to which they have, for a number of months, been attending to the practical management upon terms which in connection with the transcripts of their books show an enormous amount of "profits." Their agreement was to pay Buckwalter $12,500 per month ($150,000 per year) for the net receipts of the business during the term of five years under the single firm name of Lawrence & Co., and an equal amount for the privilege of doing business under two of the other firm names. Buckwalter's interests were guarded by his having confidential agents to be present at the opening of the letters containing remittances which have poured in at such a rate as to make the "profits" of Lawrence & Co. alone from $18,000 to $20,000 per month from March 1st to December 1st, 1879. After paying all expenses inclusively of very extensive advertising and salaries of $100 per week to each Duff and Lassing. The responses to their advertisements soliciting remittances for investment upon the "system of combining capital or pooling orders for stocks into one vast aggregate controlled by capitalists of experience" etc., have come from all parts of the country encouraged at the outset, here and there, by small but actual returns made to some of the parties "investing." But in nearly every instance the sender of a remittance has been informed that owing to unexpected fluctuation in prices of stocks and the unusual stringency in the money market the firm has been obliged to close out at a loss the venture in which he was interested. These notifications were always accompanied, however, with an intimation that loss might easily be retrieved by investing in a new "combination" about to be formed, and in an astonishing number of cases the same persons have sent forward additional remittances.

AN APPOINTMENT DECLINED.

It is learned from correspondence published to-day that in August last the President tendered some diplomatic appointment to Gov. R. C. McCormick, but the latter was obliged to decline on account of business interests demanding his attention.

Death in the Ice and Snow in Dakota.

[Dakota Despatch.]

The blizzard of last Saturday, when it blew moderately hard with the mecury from 21 to 40 degrees below zero, was the severest in human history. The particulars of the fate of the German family on Elm River were received to-night. They were moving from a shanty into a new house, and were anxious to get settled in better quarters before Thursday, and before the prevailing blizzard grew worse and the mother was confined. Two little boys were bundled up and placed in a dry goods box. The father and mother were carrying things into their new house when the over-exertion caused her suddenly to give birth to a child in the new, cold house. The father stopped with her for some time and then went after another boy and girl that were making their way from the shanty to the house. He succeeded in bringing them to their mother. He then went after the two little boys in the box, who were wrapped up more securely than the larger boy and girl that he had piloted in first. The storm evidently blew harder and the man got numb and bewildered. When found he was by the box, and apparently had attempted to raise it on his back to carry it and the boys to the house. One little boy was found sitting upright, and the other with his head dropping forward into his brother's lap. The former had bit his lips while his teeth continued to chatter. The boy and girl were badly frozen in the legs, arms and face, but not fatally. The father not returning to the house told the mother his fate, and she started for a neighbor, half a mile distant. She walked part of the way and rolled a part. How she got through is more than she knows. The neighbors went in search of the father and boys and found them as stated, stone dead. The newly born infant perished. Strange as it may appear, the mother escaped with only a few frost-marks.

Not Without Permission.

It is a pity that the names of all the persons who each month draw all the prizes in the monthly scheme of the Louisiana State Lottery Company cannot be published, for then it could be seen exactly where every dollar goes to. This could be done but for the reason that some winners object to having their names made known, and it is a rule of the Company not to divulge these without permission.

Full information can be obtained in reference to past drawings or the next monthly one to take place on the 13th January, by addressing M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La., or New York.

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The Stomach is Strengthened,

The liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified, and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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MURDEROUS MAIDENS.

A Young Girl Killed by Two Jealous Schoolmates.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., December 25.—A murder occurred near a country school house, between Centerville and Williamsburg, this (Wayne) county, about two weeks since, which in the past day or two has come to light. The matter is of interest to the general reader, and in substance is as follows. We obtained the particulars from a reliable party of the neighborhood this evening:

A young girl by the name of Kates, about fifteen years old, was the victim of the tragedy, and two young girls, schoolmates, about the same age, were the perpetrators of the crime. The names of these girls our informant could not remember. Miss Kates was the daughter of a very poor widow, and was very good natured. On account of her poverty the girls above mentioned, daughters of wealthy parents, on account of some jealousy, as we are informed, were continually playing little tricks upon her.

Miss Kates, as we have said, was the daughter of a very poor widow, and in consequence the dinner which she would carry to school each day was not of the best quality. The schoolmates in question at every chance threw at her insinuations regarding this matter, which insinuations abashed Miss Kates so much that she would at noon each day retire to a fence corner in the vicinity to eat her dinner. About two weeks ago one of the two girls spoken of secretly went to Miss Kates' dinner bucket, and, taking a biscuit therefrom, opened it and spit in it. Miss Kates discovered her in the act, and, feeling that she could bear such treatment no longer, she reported to the teacher how her mates had used her in the past.

In consequence of this report the two girls were expelled from school. This occurred in the afternoon, and the expelled parties, enraged by such treatment, laid in waiting along the road for the author of their trouble. When school was out, and as Miss Kates was passing by them on her homeward journey they assaulted her, one of them striking her on the head with a base ball bat, and the other, after she was down, jumping upon her and breaking four of her ribs. After this brutal treatment the assailants went on their way. By some means Miss Kates got to her home, a short distance from where she was assailed, but lived only long enough to communicate to her mother what had taken place.

As we learn the story, the parents of the murderesses, after the affair had happened, went to the mother of the murdered girl and offered her $3,000 to do all she could to keep the affair from gaining publicity. The widow, it is said, accepted the proposition, but in the last day or two the affair has been exploded by school children who witnessed the assault, and in consequence the neighborhood is all torn up. Further developments will be promptly reported.

Is the World for Sale?

[N. Y. Sun]

There is another important consequence which follows the disposition of a controlling interest in the Texas-Pacific to the Gould combination. In 1875, when the Texas Pacific deemed it necessary to bolster its undertaking in Democratic quarters, the capitalists interested furnished the collateral on which money was raised to buy the New York *World* and the Baltimore *Gazette*. As the services of those two newspapers are no longer required to pave the way for Congressional action, they are now for sale. The New York *World* was first offered to Mr. Tilden, who declined to entertain the proposition or even discuss it. It was then offered to John Kelly, and for a while the Tammany chief nibbled at the bait; but recently he quit, and announced that, instead of buying any newspapers, he already had some to sell. We have been told that Mr. Kinsella of the Brooklyn *Eagle* is now in negotiation for the *World*; but we are informed that no one has as yet manifested a disposition to invest in the Baltimore *Gazette*.

The "Handy Husband."

[Detroit Free Press.]

Years ago he bought him saws, planes, chisels, square, compass and other handy tools, and there isn't hardly a day in the week he doesn't use them. If a gate hinge breaks he repairs damages at once, and saves the cost of two hinges. If a door settles, off it comes, and the plane takes off a shaving from top to bottom. If a caster is loose in bedstead or bureau, he has gimlet and screws. If a shingle blows from the roof he has nails and hammer. Added to his store of tools is a pot of paint, and a brushful here and there keeps things tidy. A handy husband will put up hooks and shelves, take off a gas burner and clean it, lay a carpet, plaster up a hole in the kitchen wall, box the water pipes, paint the steps, put a lock on a door, varnish a chair, repair a clothes horse, or do any other needed odd job.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it. 47.

JOHN T. DELANO, of the London *Times*, rarely wrote a leader himself, but assigned the subjects and treatment to his subordinates. He took care that a man who should write a leader should believe it himself. If the *Times* changed sides on any question, a different man was asked to write from the one who treated it before.

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of Pulmonary Disease may be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cough or Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling. MWS

THE STOVE BUSINESS.

A Glance at Graff, Hugus & Co.'s Warerooms—An Elegant Display.

Among the most enterprising firms of this city is that of Graff, Hugus & Co., the well known stove manufacturers. They have recently replenished their stock of goods and it is now one of the finest and most complete that can be found in either of the cities. Persons wishing to purchase anything in this line would do well to call in at this house. They can find there a large and varied assortment of Cabinet Ranges, Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves and Heating Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, Marbleized Slate and Iron Mantles. The cook stoves are furnished with all the modern improvements, and one, when set up in a kitchen, is a model of neatness. Ladies should by all means examine them. Graff, Hugus & Co. are the sole manufacturers of the Boston Double Oven Cooking Range. These ranges have been greatly improved lately, which makes them the most handsome, as well as the best in the market at the present day. They can't be excelled. A large number of grate front fenders are also on exhibition, which for beauty, excellent working and durability are far superior to other goods of the same description. We cannot close without mentioning the beautiful marbleized mantles. If you want something in a new house, which will be ornamental as well as useful, this is the article. They never fail to attract the attention of visitors. In this class of goods and also in the manufacture of the grate front fenders the firm defy competition.

Graff, Hugus & Co. are among the oldest stove manufacturers in Western Pennsylvania. They sell cheaper than any other firm in the same line of business, and their stock is such as we are confident will meet the demands of each and every person. A tour through their large warerooms, Nos. 206 and 208 Liberty street, will be sufficient to convince you of this assertion. Be sure to call and examine their fine line of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Never let a cough, cold, or croup go too far. On the first symptoms send to your druggist for "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup." 25c per bottle.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGADON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

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Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

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9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
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12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains....	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing.....	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing...	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings.	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness..	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions.....	50
26.	SEA SICKNESS, sickness from riding.	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASH.....	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker.....	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed....	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms...	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc	1 00
33.	EPILEPSEY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1 00
34.	DIPHTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat.	50
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Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions..... $10 00

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Humphrey's Specific Manuel on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on application.

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Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by **Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.** Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. sel:m2&W:R

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144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married and those about to marry, relating to the wonderful mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness,** and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory** etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense **where others have failed.**

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ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand. J. H. JOHNSTON.

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Men's Suspenders	25c to (silk) $1 00
Hand Mirrors	25c to $2 00
Ladies' Corsets	50c to $2 00
Small Perfume Bottles	5c to $1 00
Men's Bows and Scarfs	10c to $1 00
Men's White Shirts	50c to $1 25
Children's Scarlet Underwear	$1 00
Children's Kid Gloves	25c
Ladies' Kid Gloves	50c to $1 50
Men's Kid Gloves	75c to $1 25
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YOUNG MAN OR OLD, If you want a luxuriant Moustache, Curling whiskers, or a handsome growth of hair on bald heads, or to change its color, strengthen and invigorate the hair any where, don't be humbugged, but send only $1.5 cents for the Great Specific. Discovery that has never yet failed. Address, DR. GONZALEZ, Box 1500, Boston, Mass. *It never fails.*

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Boots for Youths at	1 25
Boots for Children at	90
Shoes for Men at	1 00
Shoes for Ladies at	1 00
Shoes for Misses at	90
Shoes for Children at	65

ALSO,

The best Quality of Rubber Boots, Shoes and Buckle Arctics, Wool Lined Alaskas for Ladies and Gents at Low Prices,

Also, a few cases of Waterproof Grain Leather Boots, worth $2 75 at $1 75.

Also, Men's Cloth and Buffalo Lined Boots.

Ladies' felt slippers	$ 50
Ladies' cloth flannel lined leather foxed shoes	1 00

ALSO,

Child grain tip and plain button shoes	90
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Men's calf boots	2 50
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And Many More Styles and Kinds, at Old Prices. So all that want to Save Money, call and be Convinced,

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Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders. Patent Lifting and Shaking Grates.

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Is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It possesses the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and was awarded by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. ap24:1w-5

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky. and Fairest in the World.

16th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,

At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, On JANUARY 31, 1880.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY, *(fraudulent advertisements of other lottery companies who claim the sole ownership of "all the grants in Kentucky," to the contrary, notwithstanding)*, OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT STATE OFFICIALS.

Every Ticket Holder can be His Own Supervisor, Call Out His Number, and see it placed in the Wheel.

The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes,	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
1,960 Prizes.		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All application for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by bank draft or express.

ORDERS OF $5 AND UPWARD, BY EXPRESS, CAN BE SENT AT OUR EXPENSE.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket holders. For tickets and information, address T. J. COMMERFORD, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York.

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FORM!

DEMOCRATS, FORM!

Spread the Truth.

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FOR

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In Clubs of 5 or Over,

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We will send a Beautifully Illustrated Almanac for 1880 in the month of January to every subscriber. If you want one, get your subscriptions in before February 1st; this offer holds good till that date.

THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

The great Presidential contest of **1880** will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause It Is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By he free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that there will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8 to 7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumph, and in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of **1876**, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of **1880**, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, **1880**, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in **1880** will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, **1881**!

Other Features of the Weekly Post.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice Literary matter, Poetry and Tales, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centers, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by the news of the day, political and non-political, foreign and domestic.

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Money may be sent by Drafts, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.

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JAS. P. BARR & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genereral Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseaseases. SPERMATORRHŒ

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest from Neighboring Towns.

A Butler County Man Suspected of Wife Murder.

THOUSANDS of persons crossed the Seine on the ice, on Christmas.

HON. THADDEUS BANKS of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, is lying at the point of death.

THE officers of the State Grand Lodge of Masons were installed at Philadelphia on Saturday.

NOAH SMITH, one of the oldest residents of Steubenville, was killed by the cars on Christmas.

THE directors of the Morgantown Bank have decided to change it from a State to a National bank.

THE postoffices at Alexandria and Barree, Huntingdon county, were burglarized on Tuesday night.

THE total imports of wheat into France from August to the end of November was sixteen million hundred weight.

JOSEPH TRUMAN, a well known citizen of Monongahela city, died suddenly on Saturday of neuralgia of the heart.

ABRAM BARKLEY was killed by a fall of rock while quarrying limestone in Saltlick township, Fayette county, last week.

HARRY LACEY, the actor, has received his child by decree of the McKean county courts from Mrs. Josie Payne, Lacey's divorced wife.

MRS. W. H. BROOKS, attempted suicide at Titusville, the other day by swallowing laudanum but the stomach pump saved her life. Jealousy.

THE grocery store of D. R. Saul, at Greenville, was destroyed by fire the other day. Edward Yeakel owned the building. Both men were insured.

SUPERINTENDENT PREVOST of the Middle division, Pennsylvania Railroad, presented every sub-division foreman under his charge with a Christmas turkey.

MRS. MCFADDEN had her pocket picked of $100 while on a train between Sharon and Youngstown the other day. She had started with her children for Kansas.

A SCISSORS grinder name unknown, threw himself on the fly wheel at the Cambria iron works the other day and both arms and both his legs were torn off.

JOSEPH BLISSCHOTER and wife lay sick at their wretched home at Erie on Christmas, while their seven children were shivering from the cold and suffering for food.

MRS. ANDERSON, wife of Rev. Mr. Anderson of the Newcomerstown, Ohio, M. E. Church, had both legs cut off by the cars at Alliance on Christmas. She cannot recover.

A CITIZEN residing in Youngstown uses the gravestone of his first wife as a doorstep. And in one of the Youngstown hotels a gravestone of one of the first settlers is used to pound meat upon.

C. KATY and Frank Teetus had a fight in a saloon at Lakeville, Ohio, on the Fort Wayne road the other evening when Katy shot Teetus in the head inflicting a serious wound. Katy was arrested.

A ROW between Ed. Cline and James McNeartrey of Pittsburgh, took place at Washington on Christmas day, in which the former hit the latter over the head with a poker. They were arrested.

REV. J. C. CASTLE, who was appointed by the Conference of the M. E. church at ts late session in Pittsburgh to Redstone ircuit, has left his charge and the ministry to engage in the practice of law.

MISS EVA RANSELL, who lives at Carrolltown, in Cambria county, will on the 29th of February, 1880, celebrate her twenty-second birthday, although she will have attained the ripe old age of eighty-eight years.

ROSS STANTON of Stanton's mills, Somerset county, was kicked in the face by a horse and the flesh was peeled off from the forehead to his chin, his nose broken, and such other injuries inflicted as will probably cause his death.

JAMES DAVIS, an iron worker, was frozen to death at Wheeling the other day. He laid down in the cold to sober up. Davis at one time worked in New Castle, and was also employed in one of the Pittsburgh mills for a time.

WILLIAM KELLERMAN was arrested for stealing a ride on a Pennsylvania railroad freight train at Tyrone on Christmas. The company are determined to stop the practice of stealing rides, and Kellerman's case is an example to Central Pennsylvanians.

G. C. MARSHALL of East Finlay township, Washington county, was thrown from a horse, and his foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged a considerable distance. His neck was badly twisted and his jaw broken, besides cuts and bruises.

THE eighth regular (second biennial) convention of the Emerald Benevolent and Literary Association of Pennsylvania, meets at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, January 13. There are seventy-one societies and 8,000 members in the State Union.

THE West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has granted a writ of error in the case of Elihu Gregg, now under sentence of death for burning the court house and jail of Preston county. This will give the eld man another chance. He is now confined in the Wheeling jail.

THE grave of the late A. F. Hill, near Masontown, Fayette county, was recently opened for the purpose of setting at rest rumors that the body of the deceased had been stolen. The remains were found all right, and in such excellent preservation that they were readily recognized.

THE trial of ex-Auditor George B. Kennedy for embezzling county funds, etc., commences to-day at Warren, Ohio. There will be an unusual interest in the case, as Kennedy, who has served part of a sentence in the Penitentiary, was released by the Supreme Court on account of some technicality.

JOHNSON CALHOUN, Assistant Superintendent of the Beaver U. P. Sunday School, had a lively tilt with the pastor, Rev. J. D. Sands, before the children at the Christmas entertainment. The trouble was all about doctrinal points, and some pretty strong language was used, but the story that blows were struck is false. The session of the church will be held to-night to consider the case.

A YOUNG LADY of Scottdale, Miss Cora Carns, daughter of D. Carns, proprietor of the Scottdale House, loped off recently with a man who had been deserted by his wife. Miss Carns and her mother went on a visit to Scottdale. The young lady started for home ostensibly, but really went to Pittsburgh, where she met her lover, and together they are now making this world's pilgrimage.

THE Farrell gang, who robbed Daniel Waters of Westmoreland county, are busy concocting one scheme after another to effect an escape from the Greensburg jail, but they have been checkmated in every instance through the untiring vigilance of Albert Borlin, who will leave nothing undone to frustrate all their designs. Outside parties are also suspected of secretly working with a view of assisting in their escape.

THE barn of Henry Bridenthal of Derry township, Westmoreland county, was destroyed by fire on last Sunday night. Eight head of horses, all his cows with the exception of one, perished in the flames. A large quantity of hay, grain and farming utensils were also destroyed. The Union Mutual Insurance Company of Westmoreland, sustains a loss of $1,400 on the barn, and $1,000 on contents. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

MELINDA STOYER was the name of the young women who deserted her infant at Sharpsville the other day. Melinda has since recovered the child, and has been married to Fred. Dorwort, a Greensburg tailor, the alleged father of the child, and all are happy. The child was born on an accommodation train on the Atlantic & Great Western railroad about a month ago, one singular feature being that the train waited about an hour for the mother and the event.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER IN BUTLER.

John Lefevre of Winfield township, Butler county, is arraigned before 'Squire Keck of Butler, on a charge of wife murder. On Monday 13th inst., Mrs. Lefevre of Winfield township, this county, fell down stairs in her residence and broke her neck. Her husband hearing the noise of the fall rushed to the stairway, to find her lying head downward at the foot of the stairs. He carried her into a room and called for assistance, but she died in a few moments. An inquest was held that afternoon, Esquire Tolly presiding, but on account of some disagreement, it was adjourned till next day, when the jury agreed that the deceased came to her death by accident. The body was accordingly buried, but the brothers and sisters of the deceased not being satisfied made an information against Mr. Lefevre. He was arrested and had a partial hearing on Friday, when the evidence was said to be quite damaging against him. He will have a further hearing on Tuesday. The body of Mrs. Lefevre was exhumed for examination by Drs. Pillow and Bredin, the result of which has not yet reached us.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY ROMANCE.

Says the Greensburg *Argus*: About three years ago an Irishman, named John Shannon, came to this county, leaving behind him a wife and two small children, intending, as soon as he should become settled, and his means would permit, to send for them. He obtained employment in Johnstown, and about a year ago entered the service of a farmer in Derry township, Westmoreland county, with whom he remained up to a short time ago. It chanced that the farmer had a daughter, a buxom and comely lass, and John being young and good looking, made himself very agreeable to her; of course carefully concealing his matrimonial relations in the old country, and the result was that in a short time they were engaged to be married, and the wedding was to have taken place a short time ago. In the meanwhile the wife in Ireland became tired of waiting on her absent husband and set sail with her two little ones to find him. Coming to Johnstown she happened to meet a man who directed her to the farm where her husband was. She arrived at the farmhouse on the very evening of the proposed wedding, after the guests had assembled, and just as the ceremony was about to begin. Inquiring for her husband, she was brought into his presence, but he denied that she was his wife, or that he had ever seen her. Bringing in her two little ones and confronting him before the assembled company, she adjured him in the most impressive manner not to deny his children. His better nature prevailed, and he acknowledged his wife and offspring. The young lady who so narrowly escaped becoming wife No. 2 was much chagrined, but has no doubt got over it by this time, while John and his family have left for parts unknown.

HIS FIRST DRUNK.

An Influence That the Governors of North and South Carolina Had.

[Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.]

"I am sixty years old, and never got drunk till day before yesterday," remarked Uncle Jesse White, as he sat on a salt barrel in front of a grocery store. "I have lived in Arkansas for forty year—cum here from East Tennessey—and the thought that I got drunk in the evening of my life, when I can just see my gray hairs shining in the twilight, is enough to make me throw myself into the river."

"Tell us how it occurred, Uncle Jesse," asked a bystander.

"Well, some time ago, up in my neighborhood," and he stopped talking and drew his pipe vigorously to see if the fire was out, "a Good Templar's lodge was organized. All the young people in the community jined, and pretty soon they came after me. My son Ike was the leadin' man, and he says to me, 'Pap, I want you to jine this thing.' 'Ike,' says I, 'I don't know the taste of liquor, and I don't see the use of jinen.' 'Pap, says he, 'we want your influence. We are gwine to vote on the local option law pretty soon, and we want you publicly identified with the work.' Then my daughter Susan, she come around and begged me to jine. 'Susan,' says I, 'you never seed your old father take a drink.' 'No, pap, says she 'but we want you to help us frown down the curse of intemperance.' Next our parson come around and sot my wife on me, and when they all got to drummin' I had to jine. I jined on a Friday night, and on the following Saturday I got on the boat to come down here. Somethin' ailed me. Somethin' kept sayin', Jesse White, you ain't a free man. It bothered me, and when I saw one of the deckhands turn up a jug I wondered if he had ever taken the pledge, and when he set the jug down I walked around and looked at it, took hold of the corn cob stopper, walked away and smelt my fingers. I went up on deck sat down in front. Pretty soon two men come out and sat down. After a while one of them remarked: 'The Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina,' and without finishing the sentence, both men laughed and drank out of a big black bottle. That was somethin' in that Governor business that took me. I had heard my father talk about it and laugh. I had often heard it, but no one had ever been positive what it was that the Governor said only that the time between drinks had been rather long. Pretty soon, one of the men reached down, took up the bottle, took out the cork, and said: 'The Governor of North Carolina said to the ——.' Then both men laughed and drank. I never felt so curious in my life. I looked around at the trees on the bank and the women waved their handkerchiefs at us as we passed. Those Governors had a ring about them that tingled through my old blood. Just then one of the men turned, held the bottle toward me, and said: 'The Governor of North —,' before I knew it I had hold of the bottle I turned it up and drank. All I thought about was the Governors, and when 'the shadows of Ike, Susan, the parson and my wife flitted through my brain, the two Governors, tall and grand, stalked right up and ran over me. 'The Governor of North Carolina' and I had taken another pull, and a long one. I thought that they were the best fellows in the world. The boat seemed to be runnin' a mile a minute, and I didn't care what she did so long as the Governors were with us. Well, boys, the Governors kept a remarkin' and I kept pullin', and by the time I got to Little Rock I was as drunk as an owl. Oh, I was as drunk as a mule—a mink. I got off the boat and yelled, 'Hoorah for the Governor of North Carolina!' and the first thing I knowed I found myself in a sort of prison. Fust time I ever was locked up, boys. Fust time I ever was drunk, and I am sixty-odd years old."

A Solemn Truth.

DR. KEYSER'S Lung Cure, with the Doctor's instructions, has often cured some of the most hopeless cases of consumption. Its whole action is fully explained in an Essay of thirty-two pages, which can be had by addressing the Doctor, at 240 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is not in lung diseases alone that this great remedy is effective. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Liver and Kidney diseases are equally within its reach. In fact, in any chronic disease, where the blood is unhealthy, it will act with a power and energy that is truly wonderful.

Price, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen.

THE Rev. A. Jackson Thomas of St. Louis, has been convicted of dealing in counterfeit coin.

MAINE MUTTERINGS.

Gov. Garcelon Firmly and Fearlessly Defends His Course,

By the Constitution and Laws of the State.

The Fusionists Aroused and Determined to Stand by Him.

THE FUSIONIST MEETING.

AUGUSTA, ME., December 24.—The meeting held in Granite Hall to express confidence in the Governor and Council, and promise him all the support that the Democracy can give, will not tend to allay the public excitement or cool the blood of the belligerents. It was orderly and large and enthusiastic. It was, besides, well managed. The dramatic effects were carefully studied and the program well carried out. First came Sewell Lancaster, a venerable lawyer of the town, feeble but full of the legal knowledge requisite for a correct presentation of the case. He cited precedents which went back fifty years, and showed how, on the most trivial technicality, Democratic candidates can be counted out and their opponents seated. Mr. E. R. Pierce, a slight, nervous man, was next called upon. He was a Republican twenty years, he said, and only left them on account of the financial question. He discussed the prospects of a new rebellion, and remarked that the men who started the rebellion in the South in 1860 began just as the Republican agitators of Maine have begun—by indignation meetings. First came the whisperings of treason, next it was boldly spoken or written, and finally Sumter was fired on. The leaders who encouraged the indignation meetings in South Carolina, like their brethren in Maine, stayed in the background, and when they only wanted to produce a political effect drew a revolution down on their heads. We responded in 1860 to the call to support the Constitution, not to decide which side was right. We will do the same now. We will sustain our State Government against all treasonable assaults, and shed our blood as we did twenty years ago. This was the first sound of a notice that resistance would be met by resistance, and it was loudly cheered.

READY TO PUT DOWN REBELLION.

Next came E. F. Pillsbury, who is regarded as the chief conspirator in the whole affair. Mr. Pillsbury was warmly greeted, and he made a very strong and significant speech. He defended the Governor and Council, and declared for them that everything they did was constitutional and sustained by the ablest legal talent of the State, including decisions by the Supreme Court. Did they expect the Governor and Council will back down from the position he has taken in maintaining the Constitution? he asked. If they do they are mistaken. Do they expect if they should carry out their incendiary threats and precipitate a civil war that he will not be found firm in wielding the forces at his command to put down rebellion and preserve the Government from mob rule? If they do they are sadly mistaken. He is not made of that mould. (Cheers.) Will you sustain him?

"We will, we will," was answered with a perfect storm of cheers.

Now, my advice to you, continued Mr. Pillsbury, is to be very moderate in your conversation and your acts, but if the danger comes be prepared.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN LADD.

Congressman Ladd next addressed the meeting. He made a conciliatory speech. Everything, he said, that had been done so far by the Republicans had been done as a portion of the Blaine boom. You are to be used as warming pans. How do you like the position? [Laughter.] The Republicans do not intend to fight, they are only howling to divert attention from the facts of the case. They are afraid the opposition will get control of all the State machinery and report their iniquities to the people. That's the real purpose of the indignation meetings. They don't want to assist in the election of a son of Maine to the Presidency. And above all they want to cover up their damnable rascalities, of which every man and woman in the State is really aware.

Major Belcher of Farmington, was next called up. During his speech the strains of a band of music were heard, and soon after the tall form of Governor Garcelon, accompanied by a committee, was seen slowly and in the most stately manner wending down the aisle. The whole audience arose as if by machinery, and long cheers from about seven hundred throats rang around the walls. Order could not be restored for fully five minutes, but at the end of that time the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL ENDORSED.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That Governor Garcelon and his Council are entitled to receive the sincere thanks of the loyal citizens of Maine for resisting with manly firmness the formidable and persistent efforts of designing politicians, banded together for this purpose, to control and coerce them into making, in subserviency to their own partisan views and interests, the official count of votes returned for Senators and Representatives to the Legislature, contrary to the mandates of the Constitution and laws of the State in harmony therewith.

Resolved, That the coarse and brutal abuse heaped upon the Executive of the State by rebellious partisan leaders at incendiary and treasonable gatherings, by reason of the faithful discharge of Constitutional duty, is at once a disgrace to its authors, an outrage on the officials assailed and an indignity to the people of Maine, whose honor is assailed in the person of its Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That there may be differences of individual opinion respecting the construction of the provisions of the Constitution and laws regulating the count of returns of the vote, but the law remains that the Governor and Council, and they alone are the tribunal intrusted with the power, discretionary and plenary as to nature, of declaring what persons, from an examination of the returns in due form, appear to be elected, and to issue summons accordingly, and there exists no other power that can legitimately reverse, annul or overrule their preliminary decision except the two Houses respectively, when they come to a readjudication of each contested case, and all efforts, meanwhile, to set the doings of the Executive or intimidate the members holding the Executive summons from taking their seats, are seditious, intimidatory and treasonable, and punishable as such.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every good loyal citizen, without reference to party predilections, of every friend of law, order and constitutional government (if unfortunately the crisis shall demand its exercise) to stand by and strengthen the hands of the State authorities in the unavoidable task imposed by the Constitution and laws of upholding their supremacy against any and every attempt which may be made by the advocates of mob violence to subvert the constitutionally ordained government of the State, and inaugurate civil war with all its concomitant horrors; and this assemblage pledges their aid in doing so.

GOVERNOR GARCELON'S REMARKS.

Governor Garcelon was then introduced and received a perfect ovation. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I came not here to make a speech. I came to thank you for the evidence you have given that you will sustain law and order. I came here also to ask your support as law abiding, liberty loving citizens. In my effort to perform my constitutional duties I think I may expect it. (Cries of "You may.") I am confident that if any traitorous hand be raised against the constitution of this State I shall have the hearty support of every loyal man, not only here but throughout the length and breadth of this Commonwealth. I ask you to be prudent in act and speech; but if the time comes when the laws have to be maintained against the attacks of a mob, I want you to be ready to take up arms in their defence. The constitution and laws of Maine must and shall be preserved.

TWO SIDES TO THE FIGHT.

The Governor then withdrew amid loud cheers This was the climax of the meeting and the audience was worked up to a proper pitch. The success which had been desired was obtained, and the speeches of Dr. Hooker and E. C. Allen, which followed, only served to tone down the temper of the boys. The feeling in town to-night has changed somewhat. The defiant and firm attitude of the Democracy has shown the Republicans that there are two sides to the fight. Several letters and telegrams from Bangor, Portland and elsewhere, promising aid and support to the Governor were heard and heartily applauded. A series of similar meetings will be organized throughout the State, following close on the track of the Republican gathering, and between now and the first Wednesday of January the State will be in a violent state of excitement. If a collision can only be avoided before that time, and if Captain Boutelle can be restrained, Maine will see its Legislature quietly organized, as before, and business going on as usual. The other side has its possibilities, too.

HOT SHOT FROM THE GREENBACKERS.

A full meeting of the Greenback State Committee was held to-night. E. H. Gore presided. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention that meets in Washington on January 8th, those at large being Congressmen G. W. Ladd and T. H. Mureh and Solon Chase. Resolutions were passed endorsing the action of the Governor and Council, declare full confidence in them, and believe they counted the vote honestly. They denounce the utterances of the Republican politicians in the public meetings and utterances against the Executive Department of State, as an insult to the Governor and Council, and a disgrace to the State as well as to the party. The resolutions further express the opinion that the Republicans are in the minority in the State; that a large majority of them would have been members of the opposition had it not been for the extensive bribes and the vilest intimidation at the polls. They view with shame and indignation the humiliating spectacle of the Maine United States Senators engaged in rousing the community to a state of violence that threatens riot and bloodshed and condemn as the greatest criminals in our midst those men who having in vain corrupted the ballot box now appeal to the power of revolution.

GOVERNOR GARCELON AT A MEETING.

LEWISTON, December 27.—The Fusionists had a large meeting in City Hall tonight, to ratify the action of the Governor and Council. Three thousand people were present and were very enthusiastic. The meeting was called to order by D. T. Noyes and Nathan Morrill was made Chairman. A committee, with Calvin Record as Chairman, was appointed to wait on the Governor at his residence and request him to address the meeting. The speakers were T. B. Sevan of Mechanics' Falls, and T. B. Torrey of Bath. While Torrey was speaking Governor Garcelon came into the hall and was greeted with cheers, the audience rising. Governor Garcelon said:

"I most heartily thank you for this expression of your confidence. A long life of seventy years has been spent in this community, and if there has been any act of mine in any way treasonable or in violation of law and order, I am unconscious of it. I do not come to apologize for what has been done in the way of counting the returns made by the municipal officers: the records speak for themselves. Almost immediately after the election it was hinted there would be unfair means used in counting the votes, and that an attempt would be made to steal the State. The election returns were placed in the hands of a Committee on Elections in October last, and until November 17th no person save the committee had access to them. Prior to November 17th I had hardly seen a newspaper for a fortnight, as I was busy removing my residence and office. That day I went to Augusta and went directly to my chamber in the capitol. In five minutes I was called upon by a committee of Republicans, who demanded to see the election returns. The conference that followed has been reported, and has been reported correctly. The very fact of these Republicans presenting themselves served to make me more cautious in counting the returns in a lawful and constitutional manner. If there has been any act of my life of which I am proud, it is of the performance of my duty in tabulating and counting those returns. We have simply followed the Constitution and laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court time and time again. The Constitution prescribes certain things for cities and towns to do at the election. If the requirements of the Constitution are not complied with there is no legal election. These provisions were made for the purpose of securing an honest election. It turns out some times that there are informalities in the returns. The Legislature undertook to provide a law for correcting this. That correction must be made by the record. If there is no record, what can the returns be corrected by? If the record is like the returns, where can the correction come in? Now, when this avalanche of Republican statesmen came in on me at Augusta it popped into my head that their very object was to see the returns and then go home and see that their records were made all right. In the case of Portland the returns were illegal and the records were sent for. Lo! the record was found to be just like the returns. Republicans say the intention of the voter must be regarded and not the Constitution and law. The Selectmen of the town of Danforth had the presumption to go to the clerk and demand that he change and correct the record. I have a letter from Mr. Berry, the Town Clerk, saying he was threatened with fine and imprisonment unless he complied. That is what comes of this amending of the records. Amend your records three months after the election and where is the result of any election? The tabulations were made upon the basis of the Constitution as expained by the Court as far as was possible, and if there is any one act of my life in which I am conscious of performing my duty without fear or favor, it is in the performance of this duty imposed upon me. The circumstances that have surrounded me have been unfavorable. I have already had to face a frowning world on account of the foul lies of the Associated Press and the vituperation and slander heaped upon me for over a quarter of a century.

Governor Garcelon alluded to the unfavorable comments upon the action of William Pitt Fessenden from the Lewiston pulpit at the time of the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and said: "The very clergymen who hurled anathemas upon him were publicly compelled three years after that Mr. Fessenden was one of the most honest men ever known. Every method that could be devised had been brought to bear on me to induce me to change my conduct, not only by the usual forms of sour faces and vilification, but also by threats of assassination. I received a letter last night warning me to be careful on my trip to Augusta, to watch the very food I put into my mouth. This is only one of the many similar letters from various parts of the State. I have faced more terrible guns than these paper bullets. I have slept where bullets whistled through the trees and I am not to be frightened by these despicable threats. If I am to be assassinated for obeying the laws of the State, my life could be offered on no beter altar. It would cause more respect for the Constitution than ever before.

The Governor's remarks were loudly cheered. Mr. Neal of Portland, made a brief speech in which he named Governor Garcelon for the Democratic Presidential nomination amid loud applause.

SOLON CHASE, THE GREENBACKER.

Solon Chase said he heard that the Governor was to speak here to-night, so he harnessed up the black colt and came down. After hearing our good Governor, it has popped into my head that the Governor obeyed the law as he understood it. The only trouble with the Republicans is that they don't like the Governor to administer their own medicine to them. The trouble is not with the man who enforces the law, but with the law. I don't blame the Republicans for feeling bad. If the misfortune had come on our side of the House wouldn't we have howled? Counting out is no novelty to either party. This time the Democratic bull has gored the Republican ox. The Greenback Legislature will administer justice and keep peace between the two parties.

Resolutions were read and adopted praising Governor Garcelon as a citizen and official, and denouncing the attacks upon his character.

After the meeting a procession was formed and marched to the Governor's residence with a brass band. The Governor was serenaded and made another brief speech.

THE BANGOR MOB.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF JIM BLAINE'S CHRISTMAS MOB.

AUGUSTA, December 27.—Major French, who attempted to remove the arms from the arsenal at Bangor yesterday, in an interview with a reporter, thus describes the circumstances of his trip:

"I was ordered by the Governor on Wednesday to Bangor at once, to ship from the arsenal there a sufficient number of arms and equipments to guard the State House in case the threats of evil-disposed men were carried into execution. I left Augusta Thursday morning, and arrived at Bangor at six o'clock. The excitement there was intense. Men everywhere were talking about indignation meetings that had been held and the probable result of the situation. The arsenal is situated about two miles from the city, and its keeper, Smith, resides some distance from it. After breakfast I went up to Smith's house, but he was not at home. I left word with his wife for him to be at the arsenal at two o'clock. At that time I took a hack for the arsenal, where I found Mr. Smith. My errand was quickly made known and the arms, etc., packed in boxes and loaded upon two truck teams. They were on the way to the depot at four o'clock. I had no idea that any trouble would be made, for it is a common occurrence for the Adjutant General or his clerks to order at any time a shipment of stores from the Bangor arsenal. So, therefore, no apprehension of danger occurred to me. I rode back to the exchange where I arrived about half-past four o'clock. Shortly afterwards news was brought in that teams bearing arms had been surrounded by an immense crowd of men, the horses of the head team having been stopped by a Republican named Boyd, on Hammon street, in front of the *Whig and Courier* office, where Boutelle, editor of that paper, was making an inflammatory speech, saying that those arms should not go another step further. When I arrived upon the scene I found a crowd of more than 1,000 men, who congregated almost in an instant, and, it would seem, by preconcerted arrangement, and amid loud and angry cries demanded a return of the stores upon the teams to the arsenal. I was met by a man, whom I afterwards learned was Boutelle, who demanded of me by what authority I was moving these arms. I replied: 'By the authority of the Governor.' I was then informed by some one that the Mayor wished to see me, and that he was in the centre of the crowd. I managed, with some difficulty, to elbow my way to the Mayor's side. He informed me that it would be impossible for him to control the crowd of infuriated men. If I persisted in moving the stores, blood would be spilled, and he could not be responsible for the result. He said I could do as I pleased about the matter, but said the trouble would be severe. I had no military under me, and the police were powerless to aid me in any way, and to avoid a conflict in the streets of Bangor, with the possibility of the destruction of much valuable property, I ordered the truckmen to turn about and return the stores to the arsenal, the Mayor sending a squad of police to guard them from possible attack. Many angry threats were made against me by a great many Republicans, and the Mayor offered me the protection of the police, but I did not have occasion to call for any assistance. I at once telegraphed Gov. Garcelon the fact that the stores had been stopped by a crowd upon the the streets, and that I had sent them back to the arsenal and would be in Augusta on a Pullman train. My friends in Bangor informed me that a secret military company had been formed among the Republicans, and my steps had been watched. After I had left the arsenal a hack, containing Boutelle and some other Republicans, drove out there, for the purpose of watching my movements no doubt. I am satisfied that the feeling engendered by the writings and speeches of the Stalwart editors in Maine occasioned the whole trouble.

VITRIOL THROWING.

A Philadelphian's Inhuman Assault Upon a Former Business Partner.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—A frightful case of vitriol throwing has just come to light this afternoon, although it was committed at half-past six o'clock last evening.

The thrower and the injured man have been life-long friends, and for many years prominent builders of ships and boats at this place. George Shepherd, sixty-seven years of age, who, with his son, still conducts ship building in the old district of Kensington, was standing on the steps in front of his house, 1,031 Shackamaxon street.

At the time mentioned he saw approaching him his friend, George Woods, fifty-six years of age, who formerly was in partnership with his father and brother in the ship building business, but retired from it eight years ago, and lives at 231 East Girard avenue, west of Marlborough street. Without saying a word, Wood deliberately raised a mug and hurled half a pint of oil of vitrol into Mr. Shepherd's face, horribly disfiguring it, destroying one eye, burning into every part of his head and severely injuring his body.

Wood, though still rich, has had business failures that produced melancholy. A stock speculation in which he engaged some years ago with his friend caused heavy loss to both. The reverse weighed heavily upon Wood's mind, and more than once his acquaintances were surprised to hear him threaten revenge upon a man generally regarded as his bosom friend. Nevertheless the two continued as formerly visiting one another's houses, and entering business schemes together.

Groaning in agony the burning man had the presence of mind to hasten into the house, and medical aid was promptly brought. The terrible groans and screams of the victim were heard a square away. Women neighbors came in and fainted. The man's writhings and the rapidity with which his features went out of shape were more than even the men could bear. The physician's effort seemed hopeless. Most of the clothing had been burnt to a crisp, the paint eaten off the door and the wood charred. The doctors and members of the family burned their hands in removing the clothing and trying to relieve the victim.

Immediately after his fiendish act, Wood threw the mug into the street, ran toward the Delaware river, but has been arrested and held under $5,000 bail. At the hearing Dr. Chestnut and Young testified their belief that Wood's mind is deranged, and that wherever taken, whether to jail or to the Insane Asylum, the closest watch should be kept upon him. During the hearing Wood, who is of bent form, with sallow complexion, bushy gray hair, and a countenance by no means forbidding, refused to take off his hat and sat with a sullen air. He was taken to Kirkbride's Asylum to await trial.

EVANGELIST RICE.

The Clown's Initial Speech in the Cause of Temperance.

ST. LOUIS, December 25.—Dan Rice, the veteran circus man, made his initial appearance in the *role* of a temperance advocate. The St. Louis Sanitarium was the scene of his work. During the course of his address he said: "Solomon says that it is a wise man that conforms to the exigencies of the hour, and as I have always been considered a clown, a zany and a fool, I think it is about time I conformed to the exigencies of something else. [Laughter.] I have been a minister, but not of the gospel. I have been a minister of fun. My mother's family were all Methodists, and my mother used to prophesy that one day I would become a minister, and she often prayed that I would become one. I heard Moody the other night; the prayers and songs made me weep like a child. [Here Dan's voice faltered.] When I heard that old song my mother used to sing, I wept like a child. I came away and resolved to lead a new life. The night before Zach. Chandler's death in Chicago we were standing at a bar together drinking. He said: 'This is my last drink, Dan. I have fulfilled my mission.' That was his last drink, for he died that night. I have had my last drink, and I trust to God that I have taken it in time. This is a glorious work, and it is glorious to be in it. People may sneer at me if they like, but I can bear the brunt of their scorn. If I return to my profession—and I have not made up my mind as to whether I shall or not—I want to meet that heterogenous mass with whom I have been accustomed to associate, and destroy that curse which ruins and sends so many of them to early graves. Even in the arena and my professional attire I will strive to reach these masses."

A Fatal Joke.

CHICAGO, December 27.—John M. Waite and M. B. Gould, both prominent and respected business men, this afternoon thinking to play a practical joke upon the colored janitor disarranged the contents of Mr. Waite's rooms, and then concealing themselves in a closet waited until the janitor appeared. The latter becoming excited at the condition of the rooms, procured a revolver and hearing a noise in the closet tried to pull the door open, and failing in that fired through the door. The shot passed through Mr. Gould's head and he died shortly after. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict justifying the janitor and discharging him from custody.

Story of a Poem.

The story of Wolfe's ode on the burial of Sir John Moore, as told anew in an English newspaper, is that it was written after reading an article on the subject by Walter Scott. A friend sent it to the editor of a local paper, who published it with the initials C. W. Wolfe got the credit of his own work among his friends, and the poem was read, talked of, and forgotten. The recognition of its merit was due to an accident. Byron, criticising the lyrical poetry of the day, remarked that the finest lyric modern times had produced was published anonymously and was already forgotten. He maintained that the only writer then living who could produce such a work was Thomas Campbell. Byron died soon afterward, and there appeared a volume of his "Conversations." The conversation about Wolfe was included in the volume, and the poem was thus a third time given to the world. This time its merit was immediately recognized, and critics were busy with their theories of its authorship. Moore and Scott were both credited with it, but the general voice agreed with Byron and ascribed it to Campbell. One critic, however, attributed the authorship to Byron, who, he said, would never have praised any work except his own in such hyperbolical terms. But Wolfe was alive, and the authorship was established.

The Pacific States in 1880.

[San Francisco Call.]

The Pacific States can withhold twelve electoral votes from any ticket which is not solemnly and specifically pledged to restrict Chinese immigration, as demanded by the only people in the Union who have had practical experience of the effect of Chinese competition on our laboring class and on business generally. On this point the people on this coast should present a united front. There is no other question that compares with this in the magnitude of the interests involved. It makes comparatively little difference to us how the currency question is settled—whether we have $700,000,000 of Government notes in circulation or the same amount of National bank notes. But a limit must be placed on Chinese immigration or we shall have trouble in the near future. The people of this coast are neither going to submit to competition with Chinese coolies, nor are we going to give up this magnificent State to that race. We shall make a way out of the trouble, and before long we shall have the working classes of the East with us. One present policy is to protect ourselves as far as possible by local legislation, and encourage the transit of our unwelcome visitors to Eastern cities. We know how public sentiment changed in the State when the Chinese appeared in numbers, and we can count on a like result in the East. Meantime, if there is no National party blessed with sufficient foresight to make Chinese immigration an issue, this coast can give twelve votes to some party that will.

Killed for Not Paying a Doctor's Bill.

[Chambersburg (Pa.) Special.]

News has just reached this place of a murder committed in Middleburg, a little village of this county, near the Maryland line. On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Fleming, a practicing physician of the place, met John Lantz in the store of E. P. Harbaugh. The Doctor presented a bill to Lanz for medical services, which Lantz said he could not pay, as he was out of money. A quarrel ensued and Mr. Harbaugh ordered Fleming to leave the room. He went out, returned in a few moments, seized a large iron poker lying near the stove, with which he struck Lantz three blows on the head, from the effects of which he died yesterday. The officers are looking for Fleming.

The Granary of the World.

The followirg are official estimates of the amount and value of the crops of this country this year:

Crops.	*Product.*	*Value.*
Wheat, bushels	448,755,000	$599,008,000
Corn, bushels	1,544,899,000	580,250,000
Oats, bushels	264,253,000	120,855,000
Rye, bushels	25,646,500	15,505,000
Barley, bushels	40,184,200	23,625,300
Buckwheat, bushels	13,145,650	7,850,488
Cotton, bales	5,020,387	231,000,000
Tobacco, pounds	384,050,659	21,545,591
Hay, tons	35,548,000	325,876,000
Potatoes, bushels	181,360,000	78,971,000

The total value of this year's product of the crops mentioned was $1,904,480,659; the total value of the same crops last year was $1,488,570,866.

A DINNER service used by Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor when entertaining friends is of solid gold, two hundred and odd pieces, and a great specimen of workmanship.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

CONSUMPTION!

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use in my practice I have cured thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing. Indeed, so strong

THE RIOT LOSSES.

Project of the Commissioners to Compromise With Claimants.

A Meeting of Prominent Citizens Votes That the Proper Thing.

Some thirty leading citizens, representing the banking, manufacturing and commercial interests of this county and including members of the Bar and Press, met at the County Commissioners' office yesterday afternoon, to consider a proposition for compromising the claims against the county for damages at the July riots in 1877. The Commissioners, who have given the subject a great deal of attention, are persuaded that the claims, which were estimated at between four and five million dollars, can be compromised for $2,600,000, and they were anxious to get an expression of opinion as to the expediency of a compromise, from our influential citizens.

The Commissioners reported the case as standing about this way. Of the twenty-five hundred odd claims against the county about one thousand have been adjudicated and fifteen hundred remain to be proven. That is to say affidavits of claimants and their clerks and other employes have been taken to show that the goods were here at the time of the riot and that they were destroyed. These one thousand claims the Commissioners estimate could be compromised for $400,000. The fifteen hundred claims, yet to be adjudicated, will reach about the same sum, the Commissioners argue, because the largest claims would naturally flow in first since such claimants would be more concerned about their losses. Then there are about $300,000 claims which the county has never disputed, such as that of the Elevator Company, and those of citizens whose buildings were destroyed. The Commissioners estimate that these could be compromised for $200,000, for while they have never disputed the justice of the claims they have disputed the justice of the amount of such claims. As for instance, the Elevator Company want $213,000 and would probably take $110,000 spot down rather than be deprived of the money for years by a tedious and troublesome litigation. There is still one other claim, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was fixed by a commission of Allegheny county experts at $2,832,000, but the company would probably take $1,600,000 and call it square. These items make a total of $2,600,000.

There was a good deal of discussion pro and con, as many intricate questions arose as to what would be the result of a determination to compromise. The first of these was, how shall the money be raised? The Commissioners' idea is to issue $2,600,000 bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, and payable in ten years. To pay these bonds, it was suggested that three per cent. should each year be put into a sinking fund, which, with the 5 per cent. interest, would require additional tax levy sufficient to raise 8 per cent., or $208,000. Another question that arose was whether any agreement to compromise would be admission on the part of the county that she was liable.

After a full discussion of these and other points the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the county authorities in cases in which, in their judgment, reasonable compromises can be effected with the holders of claims arising out of the riots, should make such compromises, and, in cases in which no reasonable compromise can be effected, they should resist such cases to the utmost extent of the law.

While this was the sense of the meeting the gentlemen present by no means admitted that the decision of the Supreme Court holding the county liable is just and righteous, nor that the county should pay the claims. They also pointed out the necessity for repealing the special law relating to Allegheny county for if it be righteous in cases of future troubles the railroad company could rush in their goods to this point, and if destroyed the same unjust burden could be again imposed on Allegheny county, or if the railroad people, or if Communists took the notion, they could impose a similar burden upon the county easily enough. Some discussion was also had yesterday as to where the bonds could be placed if issued, and the general impression was that many, if not most of them, would be purchased here.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

THE Philadelphia Building Associations have united to resist the collection of a State tax from them.

MRS. JOHNSTON, widow of ex-Governor Johnston is strongly supported for the vacant Postmastership at Kittanning.

JOHN M. SHRUM, a shoemaker, was found dead on the Pennsylvania railroad track near Johnstown, yesterday morning.

THE men employed at the State Line mines, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway have resumed work. They had been out for several weeks.

COL. JOHN DAILY of Oakland, and Mr. M. W. Lambert, late manager of the Deer Park, Oakland and Queen City hotels, have leased the Bedford Springs.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY WORLEY of Preston county, West Virginia, thinks that Elihu Gregg will as certainly hang as he now lives unless Executive clemency interposes.

J. H. MITCHELL, single, aged twenty-five years, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, fell off a freight train near Blairsville intersection and was instantly killed, yesterday morning. The body was horribly mangled. The parents of the deceased live at Altoona.

MRS. JANE DALES of Brownsville, the other day entered a coal shed which had long been unused just as Isaac Rhodes her, nephew fired a big load of slugs from a shot gun, at a target he had placed against the shed. The shot passed through and entered the back of the lady, killing her instantly. The lady is a sister of Captain John L. Rhodes.

DANIEL UNGER and Walter Ertzinger had a fight at Unity, Ohio, on Saturday, when the former drew a huge knife and slashed at his opponent right and left. Ertzinger received eight frightful cuts, one extending from the back of the ear clear around the face and through the nose, and another from the backbone to the front, nine inches long. The wounded man is in a most critical condition. Unger, who is only twenty-one years of age, was promptly arrested, and will be tried at New Lisbon, Ohio.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The Opera House at Sherman, Texas, and an adjoining building, were burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

A largely attended meeting of the Parnell Reception Committee was held at Boston on Monday night, to complete arrangements for Parnell's reception in that city.

Sixteen Indian students from Yankton Agency, eleven boys and five girls, between the ages of seventeen and twenty, arrived yesterday at Fortress Monroe, and will enter the Hampton Normal School.

A Tiffin, Ohio, special says: "George Clevidence, nearly seventy years old, shot his wife last evening in a fit of jealousy and then fired four balls into his own body. Both are living with little chance of recovery."

A report has reached Deadwood that the outgoing Bismarck coach, which left there Thursday last, was stopped by road agents near Antelope station. They fired into the coach, killing one passenger, named A. M. Oats. They then took the treasure box and made their escape.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, December 30, 1879.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 144,596 18
Exchanges	737,676 17

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¾	50¾
Reading	35¼	35¼
P., T. & B	11¾	11¾
Lehigh Valley	52¼	52¾
U. Co.'s N. J	152½	153
Central Transportation Co	47	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	117	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	110½	....
Northern Pacific	31¾	32¼
Do preferred	56	56¾
Lehigh Navigation Co	37¾	38
Philadelphia & Erie	17	17¾
Northern Central	32	32¾
Hestonville	26	26¾

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Governments strong and higher, especially for new fours. Railroad bonds fairly active but irregular; Chesapeake & Ohio currency sixes advanced 2 per cent., and Iron Mountain issues were strong. State securities dull.

The stock market opened strong, being influenced by trading at uptown hotels last evening. Prices of Erie and Vanderbilt specialties were advanced in the early trade, but at call the market fell off, and was heavy for the remainder of the day. The decline ranged from ¼ to 2¾ per cent., and was most marked in the coal shares, St. Paul, Northwest, Erie, the Vanderbilt stocks and the Southwestern securities. The closing quotations were generally the lowest of the day. The decline was partly accounted for by realizing sales and partly by efforts of prominent operators to secure cheap stock. The close working of money also had a tendency to check business and depress values. The letter of Secretary Sherman caused a temporary flurry in financial circles.

Transactions aggregated 261,000 shares, of which 66,000 were Erie, 9,500 Lake Shore, 17,000 Northwest, 23,000 St. Paul, 19,000 Lackawanna, 13,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Reading, 3,600 Michigan Central, 2,400 C., C. & I. C., 2,000 St. Joe, 5,000 Ohios, 7,400 Western Union, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 22,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 18,000 Kansas & Texas, 6,300 Iron Mountain, 2,500 Northern Pacific and 2,000 Chicago & Ohio.

Close—Money 7 per cent. per annum, and ½ per diem, closing at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Sterling exchange weak at $4 81; sight exchange on New York $4 83¾. Produce exports for the week $6,746,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	107½	New 4s coupons	104½
New 5s coupon	8 103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	120½
New 4½s coupons	106¾		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	43	Virginia 6s	25
Missouri 6s	107	Virginia 6s new	18
St. Joe	105	Consols	75
Tennessee 6s	31	Pref'd off'd	105½
Tennessee 6s new	29		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	119½	Iron Mountain	47½
Panama	106	St. L. & San F	41¼
C. & P.	107	Do. preferred	49
Fort Wayne	111½	First	68
Illinois Central	98½	C. St. L. & N. O.	27
B. & Q	127½	Kan. & Tex	31¾
C. & A	99	Union Pacific	84
Do. preferred	120	Kansas Pacific	88
N. Y. Central	129¾	N. Pacific	31½
Harlem	155	Do. preferred	56
Lake Shore	99¾	Louisville & N	85½
Can. Southern	66¼	Houston & Texas	48
Michigan Central	88½	W. U. Tel	101¾
Erie	41¾	A. P. Tel	42
Do. preferred	68½	Pacific Mail	35¾
N. W. C	89½	Little Pittsburgh	28
Do. preferred	104½	Adams Ex	105½
St. Paul	74¾	Fargo Ex	104½
Do. preferred	99	American Ex	97½
St. P. & Min	46¾	U. S. Express	48
St. P. & S. City	36	Quicksilver	20¾
Do. preferred	74½	Do. preferred	50
Del. & Lack	82½	Leadville	3½
Morris & Essex	101	Central Pacific	101
Del. & Hudson	73½	Union Firsts	111
N. J. Central	78½	Land Grants	113¾
O. & M	28½	Sinking Funds	114½
Do. preferred	57¾	Lehigh Wicks	110
Chesapeake & O	18½	St. P. & S. C. First	....
Mobile & O	20¾	C. C. & I. C. First	85½
C. & O	18½	Do. second	....
C. C. & I. C	20¾	Reading	70
I. C. & Lafayette	8¾	Central Arizona	19
B. C. R. & N	58	Carlton	5¾
A. & T. H	18	Excelsior	....
Do preferred	42	Homestake	58½
W. St. L. & P	42	Hutchinson	38½
Do. preferred	63¾	Standard	27
H. & St. Joe	33¾	Lake Erie Western	....
Do. preferred	63¾		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	291	Pewabec	35
Copper Falls	47	Quincy	203
Franklin	28¼	Ridge	7½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 30.—Consols for money 97 9-16; account 97 11-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 102½; Pennsylvania Central, 52½; Reading, 37½; Erie, 44¾; do. seconds, 90¾. United States bonds—New 5s, 108¼; 4½s, 109½; 4s 106¾.

Refined petroleum 6¾@6¾d.

Linseed oil, 28s@28s 9d.

Turpentine, 31s 9d@32s.

PARIS, December 30.—Rentes, 81f 52c.

ANTWERP, December 30.—Refined petroleum, 20f.

LIVERPOOL, December 30.—Cotton easier at 6 15-16@7 1-16c; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 6,500.

Breadstuffs steady.

California white wheat 10s 8d@11s 7d; club 11s 6d@11s 10d; red western spring 10s 3d; red western winter 10s 3d@11s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, December 30.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "There is little to be said concerning trade the past week, as in consequence of the holidays business is almost at a stand still. There were a few retail sales of wheat at previous prices. There has been more maize offering both spot and to arrive and it declined 6d. Oats also declined 6d. Other feeding stuffs dull and nominally unchanged. Sales of English wheat during the week 47,048 quarters at 47s 1d per quarter, against 54,384 quarters at 52s 9d for the corresponding week of last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending December 20, 1,245,448 hundred weights wheat, and 250,875 hundred weights flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, December 30, 1879.

The weather to-day was quite favorable for business and dealers in consequence were in good spirits, especially those who handle country produce, as the state of the weather will have much to do with the holiday prices for poultry and other articles in demand about this time. The indications are, that the quotations given below will rule for the next few days at least. Groceries, provisions and grain remain firm and unchanged. Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $2 75@3 00; choice, $2 25@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—10@50c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@23c; solid packed, 18@20c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—Common $5 50@4 00; sweet $5 00@6 00; crab $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 11@12½c, prime Ohio factory, 10@12½c; jobbing, 13c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 13½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 9@10c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 7@8c; raspberries, 25@26c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@13c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 75@80c ₱ b; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 20c; in cases, 20@21c; pickled, 17@18c

GAME—Quail, $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen; pheasants, $4 50@5 00 ₱ dozen; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 ₱ dozen; venison saddles, short, 14@15c; do long 13@14c; wild ducks, $1 50@2 00 ₱ dozen; rabbits, 25@30c ₱ pair; grouse, $5 00@6 00 ₱ dozen.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 14@17c; new domestic, 16@17c; strained, 8@10c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 00; shellbarks, 90c@$1; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@52c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 52@55c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $4 00@4 25.

POULTRY—Live chicken, 35@40c; dressed chickens, 8@10c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 12c; geese 75@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—6@6½c ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushels; timothy, $2 50@2 75 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 ₱ 100 head; onions, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$3 00 per bush; $9 00 per bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 39@1 41; amber and mixed, $1 35@1 37; rejected, 96c@$1 05.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 50@52c; mixed, 50@51c; yellow ear, 47@48c.

Oats—Prime white, 45@46c; mixed do, 42@43c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 90@95c; medium, 75@80c.

Rye—Western, 92@95c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Extra family $7 00@7 25; choice red $7 25@7 50; extra choice amber $7 50@7 75; fancy St. Louis, $8 25@9 00; patents, $8 75@9 50; XX bakers $7 00@7 25; XXX bakers $7 25@7 75; low grade $4 00@5 50; rye, $5 25@5 75. Buckwheat $2 50@3 00 ₱ cwt.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands, $8 00@8 25 in barrels; kegs, $4 12½@4 25; standard brands $6 50 in barrels; $2 37 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—80@85c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Prime from country wagon, $19 00@21 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie, $15 00@15 50.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $13 25@13 50; white chopped feed, $20 00@21 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $20 00@21 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@23 00; seconds, $15 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Groceries.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 19c; choice Rio, 18c; prime Rio, 17c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 12c; Java, 24@26c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 17@20c; Rio, in bulk, 16½@20c; lower grades, 14½@15½c; Java, in papers, 31½@34½c; Java, in bulk, 28½@29½c.

Sugars—Cut loaf, 10¾c; crush, 10¾c; granulated, 10¼c; Standard A, 9¾@10c; Off 'A,' 9¼c; yellows, 8@8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 45c; prime maple, flavored, 43; choice sugar syrup, 40c; prime sugar syrup, 36c; good sugar syrup, 35c; good molasses syrup, 32c; black molasses, 25c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, 40@48c; old, none in market.

Teas—Young Hyson, 30c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 30@75c; Oolong, 30@80c; Souchong, 30@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 50@52c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, $1 00; pepper, 16@16½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¾@8c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6¼@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 4c; do, assorted papers 5c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6¾c; sal soda, in kegs, 2¼c.

Starch—Gloss, 5¼@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8¾c; pearl, 3¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 14c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8¾c; French, 12@20c, as to size.

HOMINY—$3 65@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 8c; country, 7c.

VINEGAR—Prime cider, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do, mahogany, 45@50c; do, dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 44@45c; bright cavendish, 60@62c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@65c; fine cut, 55c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	*Plain.*
Extra S. C. hams, 18 ℔s and over	....	9¾
Do. Do. 14 to 18 ℔s	....	10
Do. Do. 14 ℔s and under	....	10½
Extra S. C. shoulders	....	7
Breakfast bacon, ex. sugar cured	....	9
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured	....	11
Do. hams and rounds	....	13
Do. all flats	....	10
Beef tongues, per dozen	....	$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	....	6
Do. short rib sides	....	8¼
Do. clear sides	....	8½
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	....	14 00
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	....	14 00
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	....	8¼
Lard	.... refined, in half bbls	....	9
Do. do. in buckets	....	9½
Do. do. 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case	....	10½
Lard, refined, 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case	....	10½
Lard, refined, 10-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case	....	10
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	....	7½

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz., 85c@$1 75; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 75; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@$1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 20@1 25; corn, do, $1 25@1 75.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $3 00; George's codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50; boneless hake, $4 50; halibut smoked ₱ ℔, 9c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; sealed herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 25.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ ℔, 50@55c; mixed, 40@50c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $2 50; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 75@3 00; new, $3 00; Valentia, $5 00 ₱ box; new, Valentia raisins, 8½c ₱ ℔; Sultanas, 12c; Dates, 7½c ₱ ℔; Currants, 6½c; Citron, 22c; Prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do, shelled, 36c; do, Sisily, 16c; do, Tarea, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily, Bilberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new 18c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 00; Oranges, ₱ box, Florida $8 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 00 Cocoanuts, $4 50@5 00 ₱ 100.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75; No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cannel, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs per doz, $8 50; No. 2 tubs per doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs per doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, per doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 25.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, December 30, 1879.

The market to-day was quiet but steady. Opened at $1 08⅜, declined to $1 08⅛, advanced to $1 09⅝, declined to $1 08⅜, advanced to $1 09⅝, declined to $1 08⅜, advanced to and closed firmer at $1 10⅝ bid; offered at $1 11¼.

SALES AND RESALES.

Barrels Sold.	*Price Paid.*
9,000	$1 08⅛
29,000	1 09
27,000	1 09½
15,000	1 10
5,000	1 10⅝

Total sales and resales, 90,000 barrels; shipments, 49,128 barrels; charters, 28,700 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, December 30, 9 A. M.—Charters, 21,000 R. P. 12-15 P. M.—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged.

OIL CITY, December 30, 10:00 A. M.—Market opened at $1 08⅜ bid for old. 12 M.—Market at $1 08¾ bid for old.

PARKER, December 30, 10:00 A. M.—Market opens at $1 08⅝ bid for old. 12:00 M.—Market closed at $1 09⅛ bid seller next week.

TITUSVILLE, December 30, 10:00 A. M.—Market opened heavy with sales of old at $1 08¾.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 12:30 P. M.—Market nominal; S. W., 8¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—DECEMBER 30.—Cotton steady at 12¾@12¾c; futures steady. Flour heavy; receipts 26,000 barrels; superfine State and western $5 60@5 85; common to good $6 00@6 25; white wheat extra $6 25@6 30; white wheat extra $6 50@7 00; extra Ohio $6 25@7 75; St. Louis $6 15@8 50; Minnesota patent process $7 25@9 25. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm for spring; heavy for winter; receipts, 59,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 10@1 39; No 3 spring $1 42@1 44; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 48; No. 1 northwest $1 30; ungraded red $1 52½@1 54; No. 2 do $1 57¾@1 58; mixed winter $1 54; ungraded white $1 52½; No. 2 do $1 52; No. 1 do., sales 36,000 bushels, $1 54@1 55; No. 2 red, December, sales of 16,000 bushels at $1 57@1 67½; January, sales of 216,000 bushels at $1 57¾@1 58¾; February, sales of 376,000 bushels at $1 60¾@1 62. Rye steady. Corn inactive and in moderate demand; receipts, 140,000 bushels; ungraded 61@64c; No. 3, 61@61¾c; steamer 62¾@63c; No. 2 63¾@64c; new round yellow 61¾@62c; No. 2 December 62¾c; January 61¾@61¾c; February 61¾@61¾c. Oats stronger; receipts, 47,000 bushels; western mixed 49@50¼c; white western 51@52c. Hay—Demand fair and market firm at 70c. Hops dull and in buyers' favor. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c. Molasses fairly active; New Orleans 25@46c. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull; United 8¾c; crude 6¾@6¾c; refined 8¾c. Tallow steady at 6¾@6 15-16. Rosin firm at $1 55@1 60. Turpentine dull at 42½@43c. Eggs dull; western 15@24c. Pork inactive; mess $12 62½@12 75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut-meats dull; long clear $7 25; short clear $7 50. Lard inactive; prime steam $7 75 old; $7 80 new. Butter—Demand fair and market firm; western 14@28c. Cheese firm; western 8@12. Whisky inactive; offered at $1 15; no bids.

Chicago—DECEMBER 30.—Flour quiet and heavy. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates and heavy. No. 2 Chicago spring $1 30¾ cash; $1 31 January; $1 32½ February; No. 3 $1 16; rejected 96@96c. Corn weaker; dull and lower at 39⅞@40c cash and January; 40¾c February; 45⅞@46c May; rejected 37c. Oats dull, weak and lower at 35c cash; 35½c January; 36c February; 40c May. Rye in good demand and a shade higher at 80½@81c. Barley steady at 90c. Dressed hogs—demand light and holders firmer at $5 20@5 40. Flaxseed firmer; pure $1 48@1 49. Pork heavy, active weak and lower at $13 25 asked cash and January; $13 42½@13 45 February; $13 62½ March. Lard heavy and active but weak at $7 55 cash; $7 45@7 47½ January; $7 57½@7 60 February; $7 70@7 72½ March. Bulkmeats easier at $4 70, $5 70@5 80, Whisky unchanged at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 154,900 bushels; corn, 255,000 bushels; oats, 44,000 bushels; rye 4,500 bushels; barley, 29,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 25,500 bushels; oats, 46,000 bushels; rye, 2,600 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels.

Philadelphia—DECEMBER 30.—Flour dull: Minnesota extra family and medium $6 50; good $6 75; choice and fancy $7 12½@7 25; Minnesota patent process $8 50. Rye flour quiet and steady at $5 50. Wheat dull; western rejected $1 47; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1 53; No. 2 red, December, $1 52 bid, $1 54¼ asked; January, $1 53¾ bid, $1 54 asked; February, $1 57 bid, $1 58 asked. Corn in demand and market firm; sales afloat at 63c; elevator 59½c; sales of mixed, December, 58¾c bid, 59¾c asked; January, 58¾c bid, 59¼c asked; February, 59¼c bid, 59¾c asked. Oats dull; stained 47@48c; white 48@49c. Provisions quiet. Beef—Mess $13 00. Mess Pork $13 50. Smoked Hams $10 00@11 00; pickled do. $8 50@9 25. Lard $7 75@8 00. Butter steady; creamery extra 32@34c New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 27@29c; Western Reserve extra 24@26c; do good to choice 18@23c. Eggs weaker; western 21@22c. Cheese steady; creamery 12½; do good 11@12c. Petroleum nominal; refined 8¼c. Whisky dull at $1 13. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 33,000 bushels; oats, 5,500 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels.

Baltimore—DECEMBER 27.—Flour firm but without change. Wheat—Western higher and firm; No. 2 western, winter red, spot and December $1 53¾@1 53¾; January $1 54½@1 54⅝; February $1 60¼@1 60¾. Corn—Western firm and quiet; western mixed, spot, old, 61c; new, 59¾c; December, 59½c; January 59¾@59½c; February 60¾@60½c; steamer 56½c. Oats dull and weak; western white 46@47c; do mixed 45@46c; Pennsylvania 46@47c. Rye quiet at $1 00. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet; prime to choice western packed 23@28c; roll 20@24c. Eggs dull and weak; fresh 21@22c; limed 16@17c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee dull: Rio cargoes 14@16½c. Sugar steady: A soft 9¾c. Whisky firm at $1 14@1 15. Freights to Liverpool per steam easier steady and unchanged with better inquiry. Receipts—Flour, 2,462 barrels; wheat, 85,100 bushels; corn, 12,100 bushels; oats, none; rye, 1,300 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 29,000 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 200,700 bushels; corn, 106,400 bushels.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat opened firm; closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 30¾; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 30¾; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 30¾; December $1 29¾; January $1 29¾; February $1 30¾; No. 3, $1 15; No. 4, $1 07¼; rejected, 94c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 40c. Oats dull; No. 2, 33¾c. Rye declined 1c; No. 1 80c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring 77c. Provisions inactive. Mess pork dull at $13 10 cash; $13 35 February. Lard—Prime steam $7 40 cash; $7 55 February. Live hogs dull and easier at $4 40@4 75. Dressed hogs inactive at $5 25. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 7,000 bushels, barley, 7,000 bushels.

Toledo—DECEMBER 30.—Wheat quiet; amber Michigan and December $1 30¾; No. 2 red winter spot $1 40¾; January, $1 41; February, $1 44½; March $1 47¾; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 39; western amber $1 40¾; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 41¾. Corn dull; high mixed and No. 2, spot, January 43¾c; May 47¾c; No. 2 white 42¾c; rejected 41c. Oats dull; No. 2, 38¼c. Closed dull; prime held at $5 10. Hogs held at $5 30. Receipts—Wheat, 48,000 bushels; corn, 62,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 5,000 bushels; oats, none.

New Orleans—DECEMBER 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 11¾c; good ordinary 11⅝c; low middling 11¼c; net receipts, 8,726 bales; gross 9,958 bales; exports, France, 58 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 305,532 bales. Oats firmer; held at 40@45c. Hay quiet; choice $24 00@25 00. Sugar cured hams easier; canvassed 10@10¼c. Molasses firmer; common 25@28c; centrifugal 26@33c; fair 31@32c; prime to choice 34@36c. Bran dull and lower at 70c. Shorts unchanged. Sight exchange on New York $1 50 per 1,000 discount; sterling exchange 481.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 30.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour quiet. Wheat—Demand active at $1 35@1 36. Corn steady at 40@42c. Oats quiet at 38@39c. Rye steady at 92c. Barley dull at 90c. Pork dull at $13 50. Lard dull and nominal at $7 25. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders $4 50; clear rib $6 62½; clear $6 75. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders $5 25; clear rib $7 37½; clear $7 62½. Greenmeats dull and nominal; shoulders $4 25; sides $6 25. Hams $7 25@7 37½. Whisky active and higher at $1 09. Butter firm and unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 75c.

Louisville—DECEMBER 30.—Cotton firm at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 30@1 33. Corn quiet; white, 47c; mixed 46c. Oats quiet; white 42c; mixed 40c. Rye quiet at 90c. Hay in fair demand at $15 00@17 00. Provisions steady and unchanged. Bacon firm; choice leaf tierces $8 50@8 75; keg, $9 25. Bulkmeats firmer at $4 50, 4 62½, $8 62½@8 75. $8 87½@$7 00. Bacon none. Sugar cured hams 10½c. Whisky higher at $1 06.

Boston—DECEMBER 30.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Corn steady; new 62@64c; old 64@67c. Oats firm and in better demand; No. 1 extra white 53@54c; No. 2 white 50½@51c. No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 48@49½c. Rye quiet at 85c@$1 00. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 52,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 100 barrels; corn, 6,000 bushels.

Boston—DECEMBER 27.—Wool quiet, steady and unchanged for large lots; refused with only a few between buyers and sellers; Ohio and Pulled Virginia 40½@49c; Michigan 45@49c; combing and delaine 50c; unwashed and unmerchantable 25@32c; Northwest 40c; Kentucky clothing 42c; Eastern Oregon 32@35c; superfine and extra pulled 40@42c; scoured 46@70c.

Memphis—DECEMBER 30.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart; receipts, 1,400 bales; shipments, 3,114 bales; stock, 110,359 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; spinners, 1,400 bales; speculation, 100 bales; middling, 11¼c.

Galveston—DECEMBER 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 11¾c; low do 11½c; good ordinary 11⅝c; net receipts, 392 bales; stock, 81,992 bales.

Indianapolis—DECEMBER 30.—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red $1 34@1 35. Corn weaker at 39½@40c. Oats steady at 38@40c.

Oswego—DECEMBER 30.—Wheat firm. Corn nominally unchanged; western mixed 66c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Business remains quiet in all branches of the Dry Goods trade, but the tone of the market is buoyant and strong, cotton goods moving steadily on account of back orders, but new business light. Prints quiet, except Shirtings, which are fairly active. Woolen goods quiet and firm. Foreign goods dull.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1879.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were light. Market active and prices a shade higher than last week.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were 15 cars. Market slow; Philadelphias, $5 00@5 10; Yorkers, $4 60@4 85.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were liberal. Market active and prices a shade off from yesterday.

New York—DECEMBER 29.—Beeves—Receipts 4,656 head; market firm, with an advance of 5c on good to prime steers